

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2387.—VOL. LXXXVI.

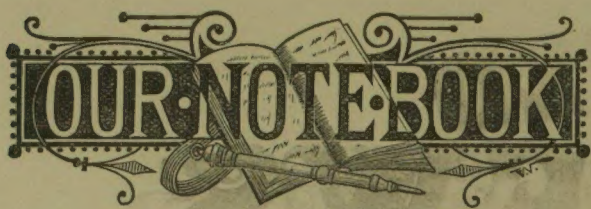
SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1885.

WITH SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT By Post, 6<sup>d</sup>.

Lord Wolseley talking with his Generals by telegraph.



Lord Wolseley's last words to the Mudir were, "I intend concentrating my troops at Abu-Dom. If I want you, I shall certainly send for you."  
THE NILE EXPEDITION: DEPARTURE OF LORD WOLSELEY FROM AMBUKOL—THE MUDIR OF DONGOLA BIDDING GOOD-BYE.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



Cynicism, alas! appears to be on the increase: it has crept even into an excellent almanack, which contains this year the following question in the "doctrine of chances": "A speaks truth three times out of four, B four times out of five, C five times out of six; what is the chance of the truth of an event which A and B agree in asserting, but which C denies? The questioner evidently takes it for granted that not a letter of the alphabet speaks the truth always. The question, however, is very loosely worded. There cannot be any question of truth or falsehood about an event, but there may be about an assertion, and though C's average of veracity is very high for the sons of men, it appears that his evidence is to the combined evidence of A and B (who are comparative liars) only as 5 to 12. After this, who shall say that two blacks do not make something whiter than one white?"

What avails it to have saved one's country and to have been twice President of so great a Republic as the United States of America? Here is the gallant and victorious General Grant, of Vicksburg celebrity, reduced to such plight, they say, that it is almost another case of "Da obolum Belisario." Only Belisarius could not fall back upon that refuge for the destitute, "writing for the magazines," which are nowadays open to popular names rather than to literary talent. Besides, Belisarius was blind, says tradition; General Grant is not, not nearly.

The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers well deserved the compliment of the jubilee which was celebrated in his honour on the 10th inst. To have represented the same constituency in Parliament for fifty continuous years is to have done a great thing, especially such a constituency as Wolverhampton. Still Mr. Villiers has not, in sporting phrase, "beaten the record": Mr. Talbot has sat fifty-five consecutive years for Glamorganshire. But Wolverhampton is said to require more "riding" than Glamorganshire.

How dangerous it is to derive conclusions and comfort from statistics has once more been pointed out. A worthy gentleman, in the joy of his heart, wrote to a newspaper to show how the affections of the people must be set upon the Established Church, because so many marriages take place in a church of the Establishment, and "only one marriage in twenty takes place in a Nonconformist Sanctuary." Another equally worthy gentleman wrote immediately to explain that "marriages in Nonconformist churches are under a Government ban," which is sufficient to account for the state of the odds, as Nonconformists are driven to the parish church. Which of the two worthy gentlemen is the more to be listened to may be left an open question; but there is doubtless, as Sir Roger (not of Tichborne, but of Coverley) would have told us, much to be said on both sides. The Rev. Mr. Malthus would perhaps have held that where people got married proved nothing, but that getting married at all proved them to be weak, improvident, and unpatriotic.

All must have heard of the celebrated "dog-and-man fight"; and now there has been, they say, a "man-and-donkey fight"—at Normanton. The fight is reported to have lasted an hour and a half, at the end of which the man (a miner) "threw up the sponge," and the (other) donkey, a regular "savage," was awarded the stakes, if there were any. Evidently our civilisation has not yet penetrated into the depths of our mines; and very often appears to be but skin deep, like our beauty, among the "upper crust" themselves.

This year the Epsom Derby will be run on June 3, the birthday, by-the-way, of Prince George of Wales, and, as a general impression seems to prevail that the great race ought to be run in May, it may be as well to observe that there is no "ought" in the case, which is regulated by the dates of other preceding events. The Derby has been run in June, according to the modern successor of the ancient Cocker, eighteen times: as late as the 9th when Eager won (1791); in 1794, when Dædalus won; in 1797, when the Sister to Pharamond colt won; in 1802 (the 3rd), when Tyrant won; in 1808, when Pan won; in 1810 (the 7th), when Whalebone won; in 1813 (the 3rd again), when Smolensko won; in 1821 (the 7th again), when Gustavus won; in 1824 (the 3rd again), when Cedric won; in 1829, when Frederick won; in 1832 (the 7th again), when St. Giles won; in 1835, when Mündig won; in 1840 (the 3rd again), when Little Wonder won; in 1862, when Caractacus won against the largest field that ever ran; in 1870, when Kingcraft won; in 1874 (the 3rd again), when George Frederick won; in 1878, when Sefton won; and in 1881, when the Americans won with Iroquois. There may have been one or two other instances overlooked by the modern Cocker; but it is quite clear that there is nothing very extraordinary about running the Derby in June and that the third is a peculiarly proper day for it.

A certain John Black came before a police magistrate the other day and professed to have "walked eight hundred miles in search of work, but in vain." His case was published in the papers; offers of work were made to him; he closed with Mr. H—, of St. John-street, West Smithfield, on New-Year's Day, at a pound a week, with board and lodging; and, according to Mr. H—, after spending several idle hours, was asked to "carry two baskets down stairs, fell, said he had hurt his back, and was going to St. Bartholomew's Hospital (just opposite Mr. H—'s). Up to the 9th inst. he had not been seen again by Mr. H—, nor had the hospital authorities "made his acquaintance." Mr. H— naturally came to the worst conclusion, and, very naturally again, has hardened his heart against similar "cases." Mr. H— may, of course,

have come to a wrong conclusion, and John Black may have a satisfactory explanation to offer (which, in any case, should have been offered at once); but, if Mr. H— be right, we see what mischief such persons as John Black may do to their own class. No doubt there are many poor men who really do walk hundreds of miles in search of work, but in vain, and who would do it faithfully, if they could get it; and yet henceforth their stories will meet with less credence, and their needs will receive less attention, from sympathetic employers of labour, like Mr. H—, because of John Black and his behaviour. Among the Blacks, who are as the seashore for multitude, there may be many who heartily sympathise with John Black in his dislike of both light and heavy work; but they can hardly help regretting that he and such as he should be so regardless of the harm they may do to their own "mates" by their manner of requiring kindness. The "working man," too, would do well to consider whether he has not to thank John Black and Company as much as anybody or anything else for some of the "hard lines" he attributes to a very different cause, such as the "tyranny," or suspiciousness, or covetousness of "masters."

The condition of women in Turkey, as in all Oriental countries, has always been degraded and degrading, but the present Sultan has something like European ideas respecting the young girls of his Empire, and has established more than one school for them at the expense of the State. L'Ecole Sanié may be considered representative, and occupies the spacious palace of a deceased Pasha at Stamboul. There are 320 pupils, all of whom have their meals provided, while 100 of them live and are entirely maintained by the institution, at the head of which is Mademoiselle Calavassy, assisted by six teachers, four of whom speak French, and by four visiting masters, who teach writing, drawing, music, and singing. The ages of the pupils range from seven to fourteen, and they are taught to make their own clothes, to embroider, and to read, write, and cipher, the accomplishments being music, singing, and drawing, in which latter many of them are said to show great promise.

If it be true that "there is something not altogether dispiriting to us in the misfortunes of our best friends," we surely must be expected to feel some satisfaction at hearing that, in consequence of the sanguinary affair in O'Donovan Rossa's office, New York, "serious dissensions have broken out among the Dynamite Party": for we know what is said to happen when thieves fall out, and when Beelzebub is divided against himself.

In the dramatic library of Mr. Herman, joint author of the "Silver King" and "Claudian," to be dispersed next week, there are some works of more than usual interest. A small quarto pamphlet, "The Bond Man," by P. Massinger, is the original edition of the first play ever performed at Drury Lane Theatre, and is dated 1624. But perhaps "The Empress of Morocco," a tragedy, with six engravings, published in 1673, is still more interesting; for it is the first play published in England with illustrations, and of course that early period the difficulties and expenses of producing pictures were enormous. In these days too, when the success of a great play depends so much on mounting and costumes, and books are constantly being published in all countries on the subject of dress from the archaeologist's point of view, the father of all such works is indeed a curiosity. *Habiti Antichi et moderni di tutto il mondo*, in Italian and Latin, by Vecellio, with woodcuts from designs of the master hand of Titian, and dated 1598, is the earliest work on costumes known, and is included in the forthcoming sale.

But throughout the whole catalogue of hardly anything, by-the-way, but rare books there is one striking attribute. Although many great and fashionable actors have from time to time tried their hands at poetry, there is hardly a line of it that lives in the memory or is ever quoted. Yet we find "The Poetical Works of David Garrick," "The Poems of John Henderson," and "The Odes, Lyrical Ballads, and Poems of Stephen George Kemble." The great John P. Kemble was so heartily ashamed of his "Fugitive Pieces" that he bought up every copy he could find soon after their publication, so that the work is now extremely rare. Shakespeare, of course, was an exception; but then he does not owe his fame to acting. The sale of the library will take place at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms on the 23rd inst.

Those who were invited to the annual celebration of the cutting of Baddeley's cake, at Drury Lane Theatre, hardly know that they owe the feast to the fact that, before he became a comedian, Baddeley had been a cook. This was not, of course, the sole reason for his curious bequest, as throughout all the latter part of his life he seemed to miss no opportunity of working for posthumous notoriety, if not fame. An extremely unpopular man, he was curiously sensitive on the subject of personal criticism, and had he lived in these outspoken days, would probably have had a bad time. His behaviour to his wife was such that scathing pamphlets were written about him and his private life. One of them was so aggressive in tone that the aggrieved actor wrote, on April 20, 1790, to *The General Advertiser* on the subject, and in his will requested that his executors should republish this letter every year, "to prevent the world from looking on his conduct in the villanous point of view as set forth in certain books and pamphlets." Even his ambition would have been satisfied had he seen the vast crowd of literary, artistic, and social notabilities who attended to taste his cake and punch on Drury Lane stage on Twelfth Night.

One of the greatest dangers a diamond-seeker suffers from is the one of having his gems stolen by the workmen he employs. These, for the most part, are native Zulus or Kaffirs, and there is no dodge for concealing the stones that they are not acquainted with. All they work for (their wages are about 25s. a week, out of which they save 20s.) is to collect enough money to buy sufficient coys to exchange for a wife. This being secured, they do

no more work during their lives, as the woman's duty is to support her husband, look after the garden, and attend to the cattle. At Kimberley, in South Africa, diamond-stealing and buying from unlicensed dealers assumed such dangerous proportions that illicit buying was made punishable by long terms of penal servitude, and the South African jails are now loaded with what are shortly called I.D.B.'s (illicit diamond-buyers). But though the evil has apparently abated, and the well-judged severity has reduced the number of complaints, a colonist and diamond-digger of large experience informs us that the crime is positively on the increase. The organisation of the dealers and robbers is good, and the reason they remain undiscovered is because, instead of poor men of small means inciting the natives to robbery, the conspiracies are now worked by large capitalists, who themselves live outside the territory where to be found in possession of stones is an offence. Some more stringent measures ought to be taken, our informant thinks, to preserve for the proprietor of the claims the fruits of his industry and speculation.

The Princess of Wales is very fortunate in the matter of dress, she can afford to wear any colour from dead white to crimson, and from pale pink to blue of all shades. At the Sandringham State ball last week she wore a crimson brocade with salmon-tinted flowers on it, diamonds galore. At the second ball she was dressed in delicate blue and silver and had pearls mingled with her diamonds. All this is perfectly natural since she comes of the race of "Balder, the ever young."

Mr. Cleveland, the President-elect of the United States, has been at his wits' end ever since Christmas on account of the presents that pour in upon him, very much against his will. They are of all kinds and values, and have up to the present time cost him a great deal of letter writing. One was a handsome Newfoundland dog, which he speedily returned to the donor, and another was a case of claret, with his likeness on each bottle by way of label. Mr. Cleveland has now solved the difficulty, by announcing that all presents sent to him will be given to the charities of Albany, the town in which he lives. The slippers, smoking caps, perfumes, and other fancy articles will be sent to the bazaars, which are plentiful during the winter months; and the wines, spirits, liqueurs, and dainties of all sorts will be bestowed on the local hospitals. This, in his case and many similar ones, would seem to be the only independent course of action.

The new President of the United States, like so many of his predecessors, is a man who has risen from the ranks. Thirty years ago he was a teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, and a few days since a little pupil of that school was delighted by half-an-hour's chat with the future head of the Republic, who told him stories and compared notes about "now" and "then" with kindly interest. A former self-made President, Andrew Johnson, was once a tailor in a small way of business in a little town in Tennessee, and one of the exhibits in the World's Exposition at New Orleans at the present time is the wedding-coat he made for a neighbour in 1838. It may be presumed that the functions of the race of moths have been suspended during the existence of that garment.

Mr. Frith's well-known series of pictures, the "Road to Ruin," served as a text on a recent Sunday to a clergyman, who expounded it in the Leek Museum to about three thousand working men and women. It is not often that so large a congregation of that class is brought together, and to judge by their wrapt attention it is rarely that they listen to so interesting a sermon.

Is the science of mnemonics ever really useful? or are good memories, like the poetic and teaching faculties, born rather than made? The question is a difficult one to answer, but Professor Loissette has invented a system which is declared by eminent authorities to be both physiological and scientific. Perhaps the people whose memories are the best and clearest, do really practise some system of mnemonics in a half unconscious way; but most probably those whose minds are orderly and well regulated can mentally put their fingers on facts and dates and details, just as a good man of business knows exactly where to find his papers or his goods.

When Commander Rawson fell at Tel-el-Kebir the Queen showed great sympathy for his widow, and offered to become godmother to her little babe, who was born at that sad time. Soon after her Majesty reached Osborne this winter, she sent for the mother and child, and received them so cordially, and with such warm interest, that Mrs. Rawson felt quite at home, and realised that the Sovereign's kindness was no mere formal expression of goodwill, but that she felt as woman to woman, heart to heart.

County and charity balls are just now in full swing, and it is said that there is a reaction in favour of modern dress this winter, after the plethora of fancy-costume balls which have been so popular during the last year or two. Young ladies are once more wearing simple white toilettes, partly because French mothers are dressing their *débutantes* in the very finest white muslin, and partly on account of the example set by the Princess of Wales, whose three daughters wear white very usually in the evening. At the birthday-balls last week at Sandringham, they were attired in the chenille-spotted tulle which is so fashionable at present, and nothing could be prettier or less ostentatious.

At a meeting of vegetarians, at Exeter Hall, last Monday evening, a lady doctor announced that she had cured herself of tubercular disease by living in pure air and abstinence from animal food. The question that rises to most people's minds on reading this, is whether pure air, combined with a moderate amount of animal diet, would not have cured her in half the time.

## OLD MASTERS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

## THE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The varied collection of works by British artists in the first room shows little sign of languishing resources. On the contrary, this year's display includes some works of very exceptional interest as well as of rare beauty. Amongst the latter, and in the very first rank, will be placed Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Miss Penelope Boothby" (55), one of those charming child portraits of which, in spite of its appearance in every window or house, one is never tired. One may be disposed to doubt whether any child of three could have presented so sedate an expression; for, in spite of the exquisite simplicity of the face, it is not wanting in thoughtfulness; but one cannot help wondering how Reynolds, within a year of that attack which was to paralyse his hand during the last few years of his life, could have found time to spend such care upon any one work at almost the busiest time of his career, and in a year when, as we know, he exhibited no less than eighteen pictures of various kinds. "Little Penelope," in her white dress, mob-cap, and mittens, was the only child of Sir Brooke, a minor poet of that select "Lichfield" circle of which Dr. Darwin, Edgeworth, and Miss Seward were the greater lights. She died only a few months before Sir Joshua, when scarcely six years old. "The Dead Bird" (59), by the same, is almost a companion picture; but, in spite of the story it is supposed to tell, it lacks the interest of the simple portrait, and the child, mourning the loss of her pet, is wanting in real emotion. There is no accurate date assigned to this work, but it seems to belong to Reynolds' later period; whereas the brilliant portrait of Barbara, Countess of Scarborough, the heiress of the Saviles, was one of his earliest works, and painted even before he had removed from Newport-street to Leicester-square. Of Reynolds' other works in this room, notice should be taken of his portraits of his sister-academician "Angelica Kauffman" (2), "Lady Charlotte Johnstone" (27), "Barnet Langton" (52), the friend of Dr. Johnson, and Langton's wife, "The Countess of Rothes" (63). The portrait of "Mrs. Billington" (9) deserves, however, a few words of special notice. She and Mrs. Jordan were at the moment the most popular actresses of the day, and Reynolds, as was his custom, was anxious to paint their portraits, as he had those of Mrs. Abington, Mrs. Siddons, and other public favourites. Mrs. Billington seems to have especially pleased him; for, in addition to this picture, there is another portrait of the lady as St. Cecilia, now in the New York Museum, besides numerous sketches of her engaging face, surrounded by soft brown curls. Reynolds's portrait of himself (39), lent by Mr. Samuel Cousins, R.A., is also one of many which the artist did at various periods of his life. The one here exhibited is probably that which was painted for Dr. Thrale, about 1775; and the lifted hand towards the ear betokens that even at that time his deafness had made progress. The attitude, in fact, almost inevitably recalls Goldsmith's description of him:—

When they talked of their Raphaels, Correggios, and stuff,  
He shifted his trumpet, and only took snuff.

We are, however, in no danger of losing Reynolds' notion of his own appearance; for there are nearly a score of portraits of himself, extending from one painted before his journey to Italy for one of his Plympton friends, down to the portrait in triplicate representing him an old man in spectacles, of which the date must have been about 1788. Another interesting portrait is that of "Samuel Foote" (41), the actor, who invented the "entertainments" at the Haymarket, which were so successful that they drove to rage and despair the managers of the "patent" theatres. "To take a dish of tea" with Mr. Foote was one of the chief delights of the theatre-going public of 1746, who probably enjoyed Foote's imitations of the actors of the day all the more because they were helping him to set the Lord Chamberlain at defiance. Foote, however, soon made his peace with the profession, and became especially fond of Garrick, whom he made the butt of his wit and his banker in his oft-recurring times of need. Foote was one of the intimate circle which often gathered round Reynolds' table, where his never-flagging spirits made him a general favourite.

Of Gainsborough enough has been said elsewhere, so that we will limit our reference to his portraits of "Mr. Hibbert" (36), of Chalfont, and "Lady Musgrave" (47), the daughter of "Harvey the Handsome and the Beautiful Molly Lepell"; but in the stately lady here represented one fails to recognise her, as described by Horace Walpole before her marriage, as "a fine black girl, but as masculine as her father should be."

But something more is due to Hogarth, who this year shows with more than usual strength at Burlington House. The time has long since gone by when it was the custom to say that English art dates from Reynolds, and anyone who will measure Hogarth's work as here exhibited, by no matter what standard, must admit that it was he who imprinted upon English art a national as well as individual stamp. It should also not be forgotten that to Hogarth (indirectly) we owe the modern custom of picture exhibitions open to the public by payment. The first idea of any such "benevolence" is due to the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, who permitted visitors to see the Hogarth pictures there at a charge of one shilling per head. Of the works exhibited at Burlington House, mention has already been made of "Southwark Fair;" but the two pictures "Morning" (44) and "Night" (48), which form part of the series known as "the four times of the day," are, if possible, still more crowded with moral lessons, if not with incidents. London life in those days was still semi-civilised, and Hogarth has not hesitated to lay bare its vices and foibles with a "brutal" brush. But there is no pruriency of thought, no suggestion of anything below the surface in which moralists are so often tempted to indulge, and nothing can hardly be healthier in the lesson than that here taught. "A Conversation at Wanstead House" (28) is admirable in colour and composition, as well as of historical interest, recalling this fine old place, in which the first owner, Sir Richard Child, afterwards Earl Tylney, was said to have expended upwards of £100,000. He was a man of great wealth and apparently little taste. His brother, Mr. Josiah Child, made for himself notoriety by introducing one-horse chairs into Paris; and for an entire season *la fureur des cabriolets* possessed the fashionable Parisians to such an extent that the men painted them on their waistcoats and the ladies wore caps which imitated carriage wheels. The portrait of "James Quin" (6) is a solid piece of work, and scarcely suggests that fund of brilliant repartee and ready wit for which the actor was so noted. Another artist, George Morland, can this year be seen almost at his best—the two bright, delicately-finished studies "Idleness" (7) and "Diligence" (14) conveying a far higher idea of his power of application than is to be obtained from his works in general. His marvellous facility of expression was his greatest enemy; it enabled him to produce rapidly works which found a sale at such prices as permitted him to maintain, without dignity or self-respect, his free and easy life. As a rule, Morland is more at his ease among rustic scenes, of which the "Dancing Dogs" (30) in the present Exhibition is an excellent example; but these two figures of women in their different moods shows the artist as a gentle satirist though by no means a stern censor.

Richard Wilson, the first of classic painters, must not be judged by his "San Lazzaro" (20), though it may possibly have been painted under the eye of Zuccarelli, his master, at Venice; and Bonington is most inadequately represented by his single work, the "Fish-market, Boulogne" (3), which, in spite of the skill with which the misty morning light is rendered, falls far short of Sir W. Calcott's "Tomb of Cicero" (63), where a somewhat similar atmosphere is flushed with far richer and more transparent tones. It is time, too, that Bonington should be better known in this country, to which he at least belongs by birth, if not by education; and we have too long allowed our French neighbours to claim him for their own, as may be seen from the official catalogue of the Louvre Gallery, where his picture of "Francis I. and the Duchesse d'Etampes" is placed among the works of the French School. James Ward's "Swans" (52) is, as a composition, excellent—conforming to every rule of art; but his "Dogs Fighting" (13) are ungainly and wooden; whilst the "Village Scene" (33) is scarcely more than an imitation of Rubens. Sir Edwin Landseer's "Fallen Monarch" (22) will add little to the artist's reputation, for the dead lion and the rock, behind which he has concealed himself to die alone, are of apparently the same texture and surface; but it is not possible to wish for anything grander and simpler than Turner's rendering of his "Devil's Bridge" (18), with the high rocks of the St. Gothard Pass cold and grey in early morning light. Of the three works by Romney, "Little Bo-Peep" (24), with her crook and sheep, has a pretty pose, but no expression; whilst the "Portrait of Mrs. Musters" (55), "most beautiful, but most unhappy," has a special interest, as it allows of comparison with Reynolds' two portraits of the same lady in the large gallery.

Mr. W. T. Darnat has been elected a member of the Incorporated Society of British Artists.

Messrs. J. W. Waterhouse, R.L., F. D. Millet, and C. Napier Henry, R.L., have been elected members of the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours.

Mr. Sidney Cattermole has had the honour of submitting his oil paintings of the Cornish coast to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

It was announced at the Liverpool City Council meeting last week that a cheque for £11,720 had been received from Sir A. B. Walker, to cover the cost of the extension of the Walker Art Gallery, which building was erected by Sir Andrew at his own expense and presented to the city.

The Channel Squadron left Plymouth Sound on Monday morning for Arosa Bay, Spain, and is not expected to return to England until about the middle of May.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon has made perpetual the injunction obtained by Lord Lytton preventing the publication of letters written by his Lordship's father to the late Lady Lytton.

In consequence of some cases of measles having occurred in the children's ward at the London Hospital, the proposed entertainment to be given by Princess Christian last Wednesday has been postponed.

Mr. Charles Barrett Russell, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of South Molton, in place of Mr. J. J. Hooper, who recently resigned the post in consequence of having been appointed a County Court Judge.

We are requested by Lord Walsingham to state that there is no truth whatever, so far as he is aware, in a report which has been widely circulated to the effect that he has lately been found to be entitled to a large sum of money.

It was intimated in the Court of Appeal on Monday that the motion by the London correspondent of a Paris journal for a new trial of the action for libel brought by Mrs. Weldon had been abandoned, and additional costs were awarded to the plaintiff.

On Saturday evening Sir William Gull distributed to the students of the Working Men's College the prizes gained during the last term. He remarked on the work done by the College, which he thought was leading the way towards the progress of adult education in London.

A long list of shipping accidents, the result of the recent stormy weather, has been telegraphed from various parts of our coasts. Gallant service has been performed by several life-boats. Snow fell over a wide area on Monday, and in the north it lies to a considerable depth.

"Low's Handbook to the Charities of London," published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., has been issued, revised and edited to December, 1884, by Mr. Charles Mackeson. It gives, as usual, trustworthy information with regard to the objects, funds, and officials of the metropolitan charitable institutions.

A public meeting of the Vegetarian Society was held on Monday night at Exeter Hall—Mr. E. Collier, of Manchester, in the chair. It was stated that the society had supplied during the Health Exhibition 161,000 meals, and had made a small profit on their work. Several prominent advocates of vegetable diet addressed the meeting.

Sir Edmund Hay Currie opened on Monday a large school, which has recently been erected by the London School Board in Highbury Station-road, Islington, at a cost of £21,840. The new building will accommodate at present 1195 children, but it is in contemplation at a future date to increase its capacity until it will hold 1600 pupils.

The Earl of Powis, Lord Lieutenant of the county, on Monday presided at a meeting at Welshpool to promote the foundation of a Montgomeryshire Scholarship at the Royal College of Music. A committee was formed, and Lord Powis, Captain Pryce, Mr. R. E. Jones, and Mr. Dugale were elected trustees. The scholarship it is proposed to found will be worth £100 a year.

At the annual meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society, held at Chelmsford on the 9th inst.—Mr. James Round, M.P., in the chair—it was decided to invite the Duke of Connaught, Ranger of Epping Forest, to be president for the year. The summer exhibition is to be held the first week in June at Waltham Abbey, and the sum of £1600 has been voted for prizes in the various classes.

In a report drawn up for Sir Arthur Bass, M.P., Professor Leone Levi estimates the present earnings of the working classes in the United Kingdom at four hundred and seventy million pounds a year, an average of about thirty-two shillings per week for each family. Assuming the calculations to be correct, Professor Levi comes to the conclusion that the working population is in a better economic condition than the labouring classes of any other country.

At a meeting of the general committee of the recent Norwich Festival, it was shown that the receipts from all sources (including a balance of £40 brought forward from the festival of 1881) had been £4723. After payment of all expenses, £953 remained available for distribution among the local charities, and it was resolved to distribute the bulk of it accordingly. The amount paid to the principal vocal performers at the festival was £1155, the cost of the instrumental band had been £896, and that of the chorus £279; £418 was expended in fitting up St. Andrew's Hall for the festival.

## CITY ECHOES.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Rates in the Money Market have now taken an upward course, the large amount of cash let loose by the dividend payments having been reduced by the repayment of loans had of the Bank of England, and by the steady absorption of money by the revenue collections. In addition, the half-monthly settlement in the Stock Exchange, which concluded to-day, has caused the inquiry for money to be more active, though this, of course, is only a temporary factor. Those, however, who expected to see money cheap in January are apparently not to have their expectations realised; particularly as further borrowings on the part of the Colonies are to be looked for.

The Stock and Share Markets have improved in tone, the scare caused a week ago by the unfounded rumours respecting the ordering of the Channel Fleet having passed away. The Funds have had an important advance, while there appears to be a very good inquiry by the public for safe investments generally, the success attending the New Zealand loan confirming this impression. Foreign Government loans have not been in much demand, but as on the Continent the tone has been more cheerful, prices have risen here in sympathy. The Manchester and Sheffield dividend announcement was up to anticipation, but the rate proposed by the South-Eastern Company is rather below what had been hoped for, and this has had a depressing effect upon the tendency of the Home railway department. American and Canadian railways have had a satisfactory rise.

Three of the leading English Railway Companies have announced their dividends for the past half-year. The Metropolitan recommend the usual 5 per cent per annum, but to pay this £14,000 is to be taken from the reserve fund, the amount at the credit of which will then be £128,241. The South-Eastern Company will distribute 6½ per cent per annum on the ordinary stock, leaving about £1000 to be carried forward. The holders of the deferred stock will thus receive 3½ per cent for the entire year, 6 per cent per annum being paid for the half-year on the preferred stock. For the second half of 1883 the distribution on the ordinary stock was 7½ per cent per annum, and on the preferred 6, the deferred receiving 4½ for the year, while the sum of £3310 was carried forward. A dividend, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, is recommended by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, compared with 4½, while £2980 will remain to be carried forward as against £2816.

The further dividend announcements by the London joint-stock banks are remarkably satisfactory, considering the complaints that have been made about the unprofitableness of trade during the second half of last year. The Central Bank of London have even managed to increase their rate of distribution, the shareholders getting 11 per cent per annum, compared with 10 for the past six half-years. The Alliance Bank recommend a distribution at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, the City 10, the Consolidated 10, and the London and Provincial 12½, all of which rates are the same as for the corresponding period. The London and Westminster distribute 16 against 18; the London Joint-Stock, 13½ against 15; the Union, 12½ against 15; and the Imperial 7 against 8. The London Joint-Stock make their distribution on £600,000 increased capital, the amount of paid-up capital being now £1,800,000.

Discount companies are more influenced by the changes in the Money Market than the banks, from the fact that they are obliged to pay a given rate of interest on the total amount of deposits they hold. As in the case of the joint-stock banks, the experience of the half-year has been quite as favourable as could have been reasonably expected. The National Discount Company have, it is true, reduced their dividend from 13 to 12 per cent per annum, and the General Credit and Discount from 2s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per share, but the United Discount propose paying 7 against 6 per cent per annum for the corresponding period.

Telegrams have been received announcing the suspension of specie payments by the Argentine Republic; and, as usual in such cases, a greatly exaggerated view of the matter has been taken by the Stock Exchange, the loans of the Republic, as well as the Railway issues, having fallen sharply in market value. The resources of the country are, however, great; and the exercise of strict economy is all that is required to set the finances up in a perfectly healthy state.

At the meeting of the bondholders of the Montreal and Sorel Railway an influential committee was appointed, so that the injured subscribers are likely to get to a full knowledge of what led up to their being drawn into such an enterprise.

T. S.

The Irish College of Surgeons decided last Saturday to admit lady candidates for surgical diplomas.

Mr. Bompas, Q.C., has been appointed Recorder of Plymouth, in succession to Mr. Cole, deceased.

General the Earl of Longford has become a vice-president of the Military and Civil Service College, Milford Haven.

A deputation of the provisional committee of the promoters of the Manchester Ship Canal Bill on Tuesday deposited £299,600 in Consols with the Accountant-General in Chancery as the Parliamentary deposit required by Standing Orders. This is the largest sum ever deposited by promoters of any private bill.

Lord McLaren decided an important question of law in the Court of Session, at Edinburgh, on Tuesday. Janet Goldie, Kilmarnock, asked to have it declared that two deposit receipts, amounting to over £200, were her property. She said that on his death-bed her brother indorsed the receipts, and wrote on the back of each of them, "I leave this to my sister Janet." His Lordship decided that this was not a valid settlement.

The council of the Royal Astronomical Society have awarded their gold medal to Dr. W. Huggins for his researches on the motions of stars in the line of sight and on the photographic spectra of stars and comets. The presentation will take place at the annual meeting next month. This is the second time that Dr. Huggins has received the medal—he having, in 1867, in conjunction with the late Professor Miller, received it for his researches in astronomical physics.

Mr. Burt, M.P., presented the prizes to the students at the Science and Art Schools, Newcastle-on-Tyne, last Saturday evening. He said the Education Act had accomplished a revolution, not less real or complete for being bloodless, in the thoughts, aspirations, and habits of our countrymen. The expenditure was high, but we had got a good return for the money so far as elementary education was concerned. He advocated the establishment of science and art schools.

At the annual meeting of the friends of the Royal Ear Hospital, on Tuesday, in Frith-street, Soho, it was stated that during the sixty-nine years it has been established, over 120,000 patients have been treated for ear diseases within its walls. During 1884 there were 8128 out-patient attendances, at which 2625 separate cases received careful treatment. These numbers greatly exceeded any former record. Fifty patients were admitted into the in-patient wards, all serious cases and mostly children. This new department is a great success.

## THE LATE MAJOR BROPHY.

Major Nicholas Winsland Brophy, whose untimely death took place on the 28th ult., by drowning, from the upsetting of a boat on the Nile, was one of the most distinguished officers of the 42nd Royal Highlanders (the Black Watch). He had recently displayed singular courage and skill, at a critical moment, among the up-going boats on the Nile. When entering one of the dangerous rapids, a baggage-boat, directed by two of the trained Canadians, got into difficulties. Both the Canadians were thrown out, and the boat was in imminent peril of being lost. Major Brophy, with a brother officer, Mr. Bald, was on the bank; the latter jumped into a small boat, put off at once, and succeeded in saving one of the Canadians, but the other was drowned. This accident occasioned a scare among the Canadians, who hesitated to make an attempt to save the baggage-boat; and then Major Brophy, whose sporting experiences, both with the gun and the rod, on Irish and Scotch rivers and lakes, had rendered him very conversant with the management of boats, promptly volunteered to undertake the task. His example gave courage to one of the Canadians, who consented to join him, and they succeeded in righting and bringing up the boat, with a dexterity which excited the admiration of the lookers-on. It is sad that, so soon after this notable performance, Major Brophy, by some unaccountable mischance, should have fallen a victim to the treacherous river. This lamented officer's military career has been, from the first, with the "Black Watch," which he entered as Ensign in March, 1865; he became Lieutenant in March, 1869, Captain in October, 1878, and received his Brevet Majority in recognition of his gallant services in the field during the expedition to the Soudan last February. Major Brophy had seen a great deal of active service, and had been frequently mentioned in despatches. When serving with this regiment in the Ashantee war, during a check which occurred in the battle of Amoatul, when his men fell back, his cool intrepidity in walking across an open space, exposed to the full fire of the enemy, so reassured the men that they came on with a rush. For this signal act of courage he was recommended for the Victoria Cross. He received the medal, with clasp, for the Ashantee war, and again, with the Khedive's star, for the Egyptian war of 1882, in which he was at the storming of Tel-el-Kebir. At the battles of El Teb and Tamai, in the Eastern Soudan, he showed remarkable gallantry, which was recognised by his promotion to higher rank. His body has been recovered from the Nile.

## THE TRACERY OF TREES.

Many are the writers who have written about the season of winter; and Burton, one of them, thus speaks of it: "Thou hast thy beauties—sterner ones, I own, than those of thy precursors; yet to thee belong the charms of solemn majesty and naked grandeur;" and this naked grandeur is never better seen than when "great ice-bound trees are glittering," and, "sap-checked with frost, and lustrous leaves quite gone," we get the wondrous lace-work of that grace of growth which is called tree-tracery. Wondrous indeed it is that such sturdy trunks should have a lace-like edging, whose graceful growth is made more graceful still when, "as winter drives along the darkened air" against the leaden backing, they stand out, white with hoar-frost; as it is then that the beautiful tracery of their mixed twigs and branches is more fully displayed, and we see more clearly that perfect symmetry of form, and that infinite variety of character, which are so dependent on individual species, soil, age, and aspect.

It is, however, when "the poorest twig on the elm-tree is



THE LATE MAJOR BROPHY. 42ND HIGHLANDERS,  
DROWNED IN THE NILE.

ridged inch-deep with pearl," that frost-work has for us its greatest charm; as the branching of the elm, in its ultimate ramifications, exceeds, in its delicacy, all other trees. Miss Mitford most aptly termed hoar-frost "that matchless magician," as we see in her winter picture, where she says, "We have reached the trees, the beautiful trees! Never so beautiful as to-day. Imagine the effect of a straight and regular double avenue of oaks, arching overhead, and closing into perspective like the roof and columns of a cathedral; every tree and branch incrustated with the bright and delicate congelation of hoar-frost, white and pure as snow, delicate and refined as carved ivory." But it is when "the snow had begun in the gloaming, and busily all the night had been heaping field and highway with a silence deep and white," that we most note the difference in elms and oaks; for though, from the very nature of its structure, the elm, for beauty from frost-work, beats the oak—as is so strikingly exemplified in the elm-treed lanes of Worcestershire, "when we look upon their tracery by the fairy frost-work bound"—yet the oak, with snow on it, exceeds it in grandeur, through the stronger markings we get by the greater width of its branches.

Shropshire is the county where oaks most abound; but Warwickshire, also, is a great place for them; and the Forest of Arden—of Shakspeare—as we know, was full of them—old ones, gnarled and knotty; and there yet remain at

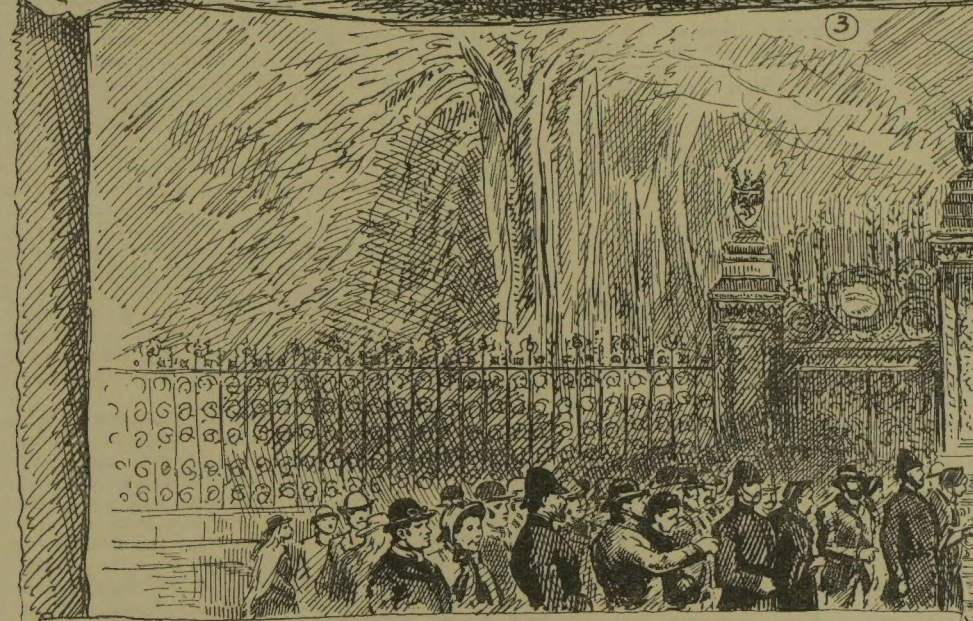
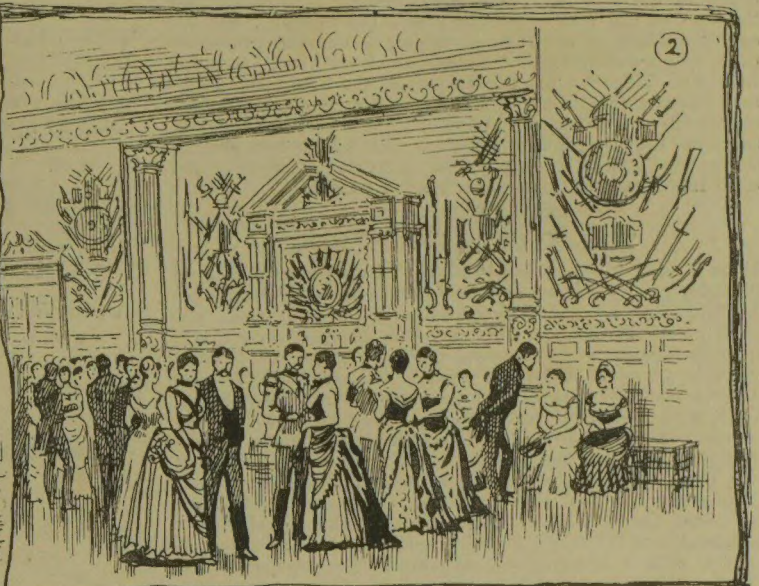
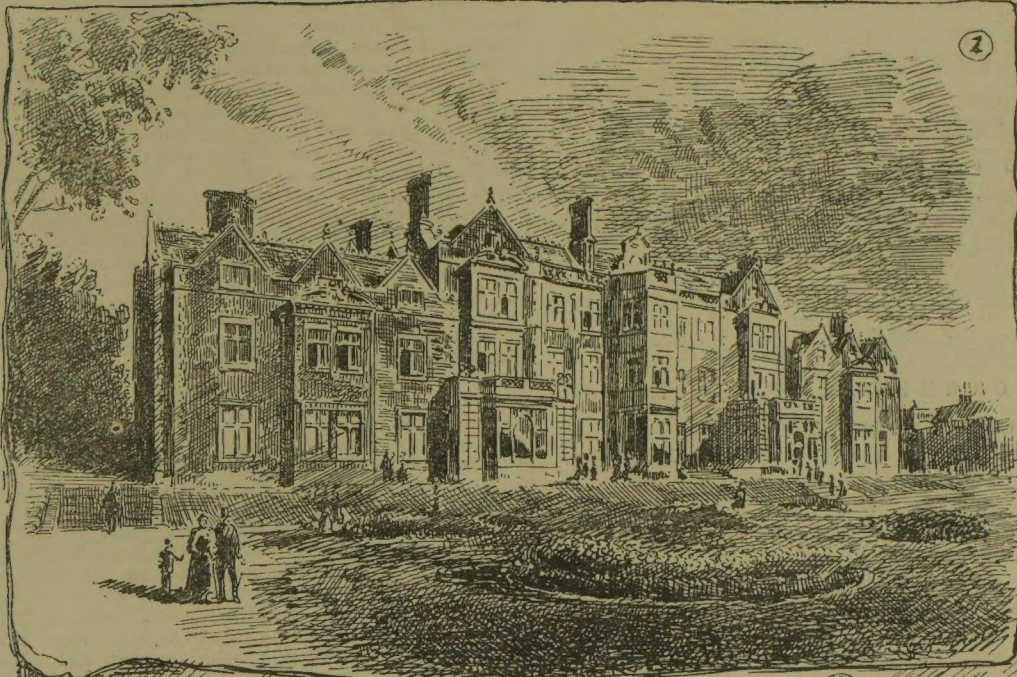
Henley-in-Arden—in that remnant of the forest called Packington Park—many of those oaks, now hoary, old as the one under which the melancholy Jacques did lie and moralise, that form favourite tree-studies with the artists of the Midlands. They are glorious old trees, and we have many times sketched them—in autumn for their mellow tints, and in winter for their branching; when, snow-clad, they loomed aloft in solemn majesty, dwarfing, by the greatness of their growth, all but their fellows. For tree-studies—trunk, branch, and tracery—Winter is the friend of the landscape-painter; as it is then, by carefully sketching the skeleton forms—which Vanderneer and Isaac Ostade well depicted—that he ensures the accuracy of his finished work; as he is thereby enabled to avoid mistakes, by graduating, as in nature, the size of his trunks to the number of their branches, and by tapering those branches most where most stems are shown; and by also noting where excrescences of a past growth are indicated, he knows where his trunk should be thinner—namely, just above where those knots are placed. That this winter study of tree-tracery is an all-important one is clearly evident, not only by the common mistakes of modern artists, but also by the errors we find in the pictures of famous painters, whose branches, in diameter, are often at variance with the relative girth of the tree.

No writer on Art has been more alive to the necessity of this study than our great art-critic, Mr. Ruskin, who, after condemning Claude and others for their wrong tree-proportions, and stating that the stems and boughs of trees taper only where they fork, writes thus in his "Modern Painters":—"Wherever a stem sends off a branch, or a branch a lesser bough, or a lesser bough a bud, the stem or the branch is, on the instant, less in diameter by the exact quantity of the branch or the bough they have sent off; and they remain of the same diameter until they send off another branch or bough. This law is imperative, and without exception"; whilst further on he says, "and in the upper parts of the tree, the ramifications take place so constantly and delicately, that the effect upon the tree is precisely the same as if the bough actually tapered." It will therefore be seen that, even in their tracery, trees are subject to rule. As it is now amongst modern artists, so was it with those in the days gone by—each had a fondness for some special tree. Thus, to cite a few instances only—whilst thinking of Berghem and Paul Bril, we think but of stained-oak trunks and ivied ones; we connect the names of John Both, Huysmans, and Albert Cuyp, with oaks of fine form and majestic foliage; Ruysdael, with twisted birch and beech, and Claude with stone-pines and elms; Adrian Vandervelde with aspens and poplars, and Salvator Rosa with cleft chestnut-trees; Hobbema with dark groves; and Everdingen with sombre cedars.

But not only is winter of value to artists for its snow-clad tree-tracery, it is also of use to them when February comes in, and brings, with its lessened severity, the herald of the flowers—"sent with its small white flag of truce, to plead for its beleaguered brethren"; and the pale primrose that truly brings "the welcome news of sweet returning spring"; as it is then that the delineation can be best effected of those mosses and lichens which so enhance the character of forest trees, as instanced by Gilpin, in his definition of the picturesque; and when we think of the different tints and tones that belong to that verdure of winter, it will be seen that those mosses need careful work. Thus, whilst on the beech their colour will be spring-green; on the oak, green olive and black; and on the elm, of a yellow or a mottled shade, it will on all trees of a certain age be white or silvery, and the tint will differ at the base of most, ranging through diverse shades of green, to that soft quaint mossiness which belongs to the beech, and makes its roots so velvety. There is the same variety with lichens,



THE NILE EXPEDITION: THE GUARDS' CAMEL CORPS ON THE WAY TO DONGOLA—BUYING MILK AT THE VILLAGE OF MAGREKAH.  
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



1. Sandringham, the residence of the Prince of Wales. 2. The ball-room. 3. Sanger's procession entering the park. 4. Tea-party of labourers' wives. 5. The Royal party at Sanger's Circus.

FESTIVITIES ON THE COMING OF AGE OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

too, and an equal scale of colour—from primrose, yellow, and orange to russet and purple-red, brown, and grey; so that both lichens and mosses require some study, and there is no time for it so good as the winter.

Winter, by Rowe, is made the "father" of the year—"snowy-headed winter leads"—as by Proctor, also—"the eldest of the seasons"; but with Shelley, it is simply the "sleep" of the year—"for the year is but asleep"; and the apparent death of the trees in winter is but the prelude to their spring-awakening. "The decay of one year," says the Rev. Aris Wilmot, "is the foliage of the next; the leaves that summer spared, the gales will scatter; death must reign in the silent woodlands. But the sight is beautiful, for the tracery of the tree grows transparent, as if a light were shining through it." Thus, as beauty is in everything, there is beauty at all times, even in the desolate time of winter.

### THE NILE EXPEDITION.

There is good cause to hope that the advanced force of Lord Wolseley's army will have reached that of General Gordon on the Nile below Khartoum by the end of the present week. The point at which this junction may take place is Metammeh, opposite Shendi, where General Gordon's armed steam-boats are able to come down the river. Brigadier-General Sir Herbert Stewart, who on Thursday week again set out from Korti, with additional troops, to lead forward his brigade of camel-mounted infantry and cavalry from the Gakdul Wells, expected to get to Metammeh yesterday (Friday). He took with him from Korti, in this second march across the Desert, a squadron of the 19th Hussars, the heavy section of the Camel Corps, the Mounted Infantry, the Royal Sussex Regiment, and the Naval Brigade, both the latter mounted on camels, with a large convoy of stores. The troops he had already collected at Gakdul consisted of 1150 men, Guards, Marines, and light cavalry soldiers of the Camel Corps, some Artillerymen without guns, and the 26th Company of Royal Engineers. It is understood that the Sussex Regiment would be left at Gakdul to guard the wells, and that Sir Herbert Stewart would push on to Metammeh with about two thousand men. The route is by the wells of Abou Klea, fifty-two miles south-east of Gakdul, and twenty-two miles beyond Abou Klea to the Nile at Metammeh. It is arranged that, as soon as Sir Herbert Stewart's column reaches Metammeh, Colonel Wilson, with three other officers, shall go up immediately in one of General Gordon's steamers to Khartoum, ascertain from him the exact position of affairs, and, after consultation with General Gordon as to the best course to be pursued, return to Metammeh by steamer. By that time, no doubt, Lord Wolseley himself will be at Metammeh. A messenger sent by him to General Gordon returned to Korti on the 11th inst., having left Khartoum on Dec. 28. He was taken prisoner returning, and Gordon's letters were taken from him. This man bears marks of having been bound and beaten; but, sewn up in clothes not taken from him was a copy of Gordon's previous little note, bearing same date, Dec. 14, and announcing all well then. Gordon was in perfect health on the 28th, and the troops on the five steamers were well and happy. Gordon's steamers continue to seize cattle and grain, and take them up the river to Khartoum. The advance of Sir Herbert Stewart's brigade is accompanied by Lord Charles Beresford's naval detachment, with a Gardner gun; and if Gordon's steamers should be found at Shendi, these sailors will take charge of them, and endeavour to establish communication with Khartoum by the river.

It is quite uncertain whether the Mahdi, who has about two thousand men at Metammeh, will choose to fight there, when Sir Herbert Stewart's force approaches, or will take his stand nearer Khartoum. His whole army is now reckoned at eight thousand, but the information is extremely vague.

The whole force of mounted men assembled under command of Sir Herbert Stewart, Brigadier-General, amounts to over 1900—the Mounted Infantry Regiment 476, the two Cavalry and the Guards regiments 1150, and the squadrons of the 19th Hussars, mounted on horses, 280, giving a total of 1906 officers and men. It may be worth noting that the right designation of the different component parts of the Camel Corps is as follows:—The Camel Corps comprises four regiments, the Heavy Cavalry Regiment of the Camel Corps, the Light Cavalry Regiment of the Camel Corps, the Guards Regiment of the Camel Corps, and the Mounted Infantry Regiment of the Camel Corps. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has sketched a party of the Guards of the Camel Corps innocently buying milk in a village through which they marched.

The removal of Lord Wolseley's head-quarters from Dongola to Korti, in the middle of December, was accompanied by much military bustle. The Mudir of Dongola, whose assistance to the British expedition has been of the greatest value, put his iron steam-boat and dahabiyeh at Lord Wolseley's disposal for the passage up the river to Ambukol. The scene at their leave-taking is represented in our Artist's Sketch; Lord Wolseley told the Mudir where he intended to fix his next head-quarters, adding, "If I want you, I will send for you." The Mudir has since been actually sent for to Korti, whence Lord Wolseley has now sent him up the Nile to Merawi, to help General Earle in dealing with the Monassir and Robatat tribes.

The scene depicted in our large Engraving is the start of a portion of the British cavalry on the march across the Desert.

The Engraving in our last issue illustrating the naval career of the sons of the Prince of Wales was copied from a photograph by Messrs. Downey, of Ebury-street, Pimlico. The same eminent firm of artists have just been honoured by Prince Henry of Battenberg with sittings for his portrait.

The *Gazette* announces that Lord Aberdare and the Marquis of Normanby have been appointed Knights Grand Cross of the Bath; and that Messrs. E. A. Bond, Principal Librarian of the British Museum; H. H. Murray, Secretary of the Board of Customs; J. C. O'Dowd, Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Mr. George Schaff, Director of the National Portrait Gallery; Stair Agnew, Registrar-General for Scotland; and John Clerk Brodie, Keeper of the Registrar of Sasines, Scotland, have been appointed Companions of the Bath.

A novel exhibition was on Monday opened to the public at Humphreys' Hall, Knightsbridge, by Sir Rutherford Alcock, late Consul-General in Japan. It consists of a miniature, but animate, representation of a Japanese art and industrial village. About one hundred natives, male and female, of the "Land of the Rising Sun," have been brought to this country, through the enterprise of Mr. Tannaker Buhicrosan, to illustrate in person the manners and customs of their ingenious and industrious race. They represent various trades and professions, and may be seen daily engaged in their different vocations, in native-built shops and houses, as in Japan. Not only their labours, but their recreations are reproduced, one portion of the building having been arranged as a theatre, in which the Orientals appear on the stage in fencing and wrestling matches and other athletic exercises. They also give musical entertainments, after the fashion of their country; and five-o'clock tea is regularly served to visitors. A Buddhist temple is included in the exhibition.

### DEATH.

On the 7th inst., at Scarborough, Mabel Harriett, eldest and only surviving child of the late Neil Benjamin Baillie, Esq., Surgeon-Major of the Bengal Army, and sometime Civil Surgeon at Bhagulpore, in the 19th year of her age.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

**THE VALE OF TEARS.**—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW ON VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 32, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

**ANNO DOMINI, by EDWIN LONG, R.A.**—This great Work is NOW ON VIEW, together with other important works, at the GALLERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**THE JAPANESE VILLAGE,** Erected and peopled exclusively by NATIVES OF JAPAN. ALBERT-GATE, HYDE PARK, OPEN DAILY from Eleven a.m. to Ten p.m. under the distinguished Patronage of her Royal Highness PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, her Royal Highness PRINCESS LOUISE, MARCHIONESS OF LORNE, &c. SKILLED JAPANESE ARTISANS and WORKERS (Male and Female) will illustrate the MANNERS, CUSTOMS, and ART-INDUSTRIES of their Country, attired in their National and Picturesque Costumes. Magnificent Decorated and Illuminated BUDDHIST TEMPLE. FIVE O'CLOCK TEA in the Japanese Tea-house. JAPANESE MUSICAL and other ENTERTAINMENTS. EVERY-DAY LIFE as in JAPAN. MILITARY BAND. ONE SHILLING. WEDNESDAYS, Half-a-Crown. Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Promoter and Managing Director, T. BUIHICROSAN.

### NICE CARNIVAL, February 1 to 17.

#### CORSO CARNIVALESQUE.

Masked Revelries, Promenade of Allegorical Cars, Cavalcades, Masquerades.

#### CORSO DE GALA.

Bataille de Fleurs, Bataille de Confetti.

Veglione, Masked and Costume Balls,

Grand Charity Fancy Fair.

Mocceolletti, Serenades, Torchlight Parades, Electric Lights, Fireworks, Illuminations.

Distribution of £2400 in Prizes.

President, Monsieur LE COMTE DE CESSOLE.

Secretary, M. A. SAETONE. Treasurer, BARON ROISSARD DU BELLET.

### MONTE CARLO.—MUSICAL SEASON (CONCERTS, REPRESENTATIONS).

In addition to the usual Concerts, directed by Monsieur Romeo Accursi, the Société des Bains de Mer de Monaco has authorised M. Ponsdouloup to arrange a Series of Extraordinary Grand Musical Entertainments (Concerts, Representations) this Winter.

The services of the following distinguished Artists have been already retained:—

Mesdames Kreuss,	Messieurs, Faure,
Devriès,	Vergnet,
Salta,	Capoul,
Donadio,	Horkstein,
Frank-Duvernoy,	Conturier,
Bellouca,	Villaret,
Simmonet,	&c.

Added to which the celebrated Instrumentalists will appear:—

VIOLINISTS: Mons. Sivori, Mons. Marsik, Miss E. Carpenter, American artiste, 1st Conservatoire Prize, 1883.

PIANISTS: Mons. Planté, Mons. Th. Ritter, Madame Essipoff.

HAARPIST: Mons. Hasselmans.

These Extraordinary Representations will be given each Wednesday and Saturday, commencing the end of January and terminating the middle of March.

The Classical Concerts every Thursday.

The GRAND INTERNATIONAL CONCOURS will take place in the following order:—

Monday, Jan. 19: Prix de Monte Carlo. Grand Free Handicap. A Purse of 5000f. added to 100f. entrance.

Thursday, Jan. 22: Prix de Consolation. An object of Art and 1000f.

BI-WEEKLY MATCHES FOR PRIZES.

Jan. 24: Prix de Saint-Quentin. An object of Art, added to a Poule of 50f.

Jan. 27: Prix Yeo. A Purse of 500f., added to a Poule of 50f.

Jan. 30: Prix Saint-Privat. An object of Art, added to a Poule of 50f.

Feb. 3: Prix Robert. A Purse of 500f., and a Poule of 50f.

Feb. 7: Prix Hopwood. An object of Art and a Poule of 50f.

Feb. 10: Prix Lalond. A Purse of 500f., and a Poule of 50f.

Feb. 12: Prix Esterhazy. An object of Art and a Poule of 50f.

Feb. 16: Prix Comité. A Purse of 500f., and a Poule of 50f.

Feb. 21: Prix Camaret. An object of Art and a Poule of 50f.

Feb. 24: Prix Devron. A Purse of 500f., and a Poule of 50f.

Feb. 28: Prix Dori. An object of Art and a Poule of 50f.

Mar. 3: Prix de Mars. A Purse of 500f., and a Poule of 50f.

Mar. 7: Prix Pafon. An object of Art and a Poule of 50f.

Mar. 10: Prix W. Cull. A Purse of 500f., added to a Poule of 50f.

GRAND CLOSING PRIZES.

March 12 and 13: Grand Prix de Clôture. A Purse of 4000f. added to 100f. entrance; Second Prize, 1000f.; Third Prize, 700f.; Fourth, 200f.

A. BLONDIN, Secretary.

### ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, NEWLY DECORATED.

THE NEW AND MOST SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME of the

### MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

will be repeated EVERY NIGHT, at Eight; and on

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at Three, as well.

Tickets and Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, Fawcett's, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees of any description.

### MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S TWENTIETH ANNUAL DAY AND NIGHT FETE, St. James's Grand Hall, Tuesday Afternoon and Evening, JAN. 27.

One of the greatest and most extraordinary combinations of musical and dramatic art ever brought together as a single entertainment. Vide following list:—Miss Alice Lingard, Mrs. Billington, Miss E. Farren, Miss Constance Loseby, Miss Florence St. John, Mrs. Frederick Burgess (née Miss Ellen Meyrick), Mr. James Fernandez, Mr. Charles Warner, Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Harry Walsham, Mr. Walter Joyce, Mons. Marius, Mr. Harry Paulton, Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. George Barrett, Mr. J. M. Dallas, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. W. Penley, Mr. Lionel Brough, and Mr. Edward Terry. An entirely new and beautiful Musical Entertainment will also be given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels. Tickets for all parts of the hall, and also for reserved seats, can be secured at Ambrose Austin's Universal Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

### MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S GRAND DAY and NIGHT MUSICAL and DRAMATIC FETE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TICKETS for all parts of the Hall, and for Numbered and Reserved Seats, at St. James's Grand Hall, Tuesday Afternoon and Night, JAN. 27, can now be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily from 9.30 till 6.30. Visitors from the country may secure tickets by post on sending P.O.O. or cheque, together with a stamped and directed envelope addressed to Ambrose Austin, St. James's Hall, to whom all orders or cheques are to be made payable.

### HOLDERS OF BALCONY or AREA TICKETS for Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS'S MUSICAL and DRAMATIC FETE, at the St. James's Grand Hall, Tuesday Afternoon and Night, JAN. 27, purchased prior to the 25th inst., will be admitted fifteen minutes before the regular opening of the doors, thereby avoiding all crowding or inconvenience; and tickets can be forwarded by post if a stamped and directed envelope is inclosed, on application, addressed Ambrose Austin, at St. James's Hall.

### MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly,

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### PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR EDWARD OF WALES.

Prince Edward, or Prince Albert Victor—for he is still called by either name—eldest son of the Prince of Wales, and probably our future King, reached the manly age of twenty-one on Thursday week. This happy event was celebrated at Sandringham, the home of the Prince of Wales as an English country gentleman, with liberal, but simple and unceremonious, festivities, of which our Artist supplies a few Illustrations.

Sandringham, three miles from the northern seacoast of Norfolk, seven miles and a half from the town of Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, and nearly two miles from the Wolferton railway station, is a small village with a beautiful little parish church, the sole landowner of which is the Prince of Wales, and of Babingley, the adjoining parish. The mansion, built in 1870, is a large and handsome Elizabethan building of brick and stone, occupying, with the subordinate parts, an oblong space of 450 ft. by 70 ft.; the architect was Mr. A. J. Humbert. It has gardens and pleasure-grounds tastefully laid out, with fine oak-trees and evergreens; a kitchen-garden of fifteen acres, and stables to accommodate forty horses; the park, which contains several pieces of water, is entered by stately iron gates; it is stocked with deer, and there is good pheasant and blackcock shooting on the estate. The parish has about a hundred inhabitants, and the population of Babingley is less; the Rector of both parishes, jointly, is the Rev. W. Lake Onslow. The Prince of Wales has built an excellent school-house and model cottages for the labourers' families; his Royal Highness has also bestowed much care and cost on agricultural improvement.

The new ball-room, in which the young Prince, accompanied by his parents and others of the Royal family, received addresses of congratulation at noon on his birthday, has recently been constructed in the south wing of the mansion, from the designs of Mr. Robert W. Edis, architect, of London. It is 66 ft. long by 30 ft. 6 in. wide, the walls 18 ft. high. The ceiling, which is arched and elaborately panelled, is 23 ft. high in the centre. On each side are deep-recessed alcoves 25 ft. in length and 4 ft. in depth; the south alcove is filled with windows, and the north with a magnificent fire-place. There are large bay windows at each end. At the east end is the minstrels' gallery, the front of which is an open white arched balustrade. An elaborate cornice and sculptured frieze, nearly 2 ft. deep, goes quite round the room. The walls are painted a delicate lawn-colour, the lower portion being panelled as a high dado, with mask and scroll ornamental frieze, 7 ft. high. The floor is of oak, with simple parquet bordering. The ceilings and decorations are white. For dancing purposes it is lighted by three large gas lights in the roof, which serve for the purpose of ventilation as well. There are also seven two-light gas-brackets projecting from the walls, fitted with opal globes, which throw out a soft tint. The walls are at present decorated with the Prince's Indian collection of arms arranged in various trophies, and the windows are curtained with heavy gold-embroidered Indian silk.

In this apartment, the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their eldest son between them, stood to receive the successive deputations. Behind them were Prince George of Wales and his three sisters. The Princess of Wales wore a mauve satin dress with dark red velvet trimmings, and a gold chain with pendant locket. The young Princesses were dressed in costumes of warm-coloured brown, and the Princes wore plain morning dress. With them stood their Royal uncles and aunts, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne; also the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, Count and Countess Gleichen and Countess Feodore Gleichen. The Royal party were attended by the Hon. Julia Stonor, Miss Knollys, Major-General Du Plat (Equerry to the Queen), Colonel Teesdale, C.B., V.C., Colonel Ellis, C.S.I. (Equeries to the Prince of Wales), Sir Oscar Clayton, Extra Surgeon in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales; Mr. F. W. Gibbs, C.B., formerly tutor to the Prince of Wales; Mr. R. P. Cockerell, Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales; Rev. J. N. Dalton, C.M.G., Governor to Prince Albert Victor; Captain Durrant, R.N., C.M.G., Governor to Prince George; Mr. Knollys, C.B., Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales; Mr. Holzmann, Librarian to the Prince of Wales, and Private Secretary to the Princess of Wales; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. O. Montagu; Mr. C. Sykes, M.P.; Captain Welch, R.N.; Mr. J. K. Stephen; Lord Colville of Culross, Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales; Lady Colville and the Hon. Blanche Colville; Sir Dighton and Lady Probyn; Lord Suffield, K.C.B., Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales; Lady Suffield, Lady in Waiting to the Princess of Wales; the Hon. Alice Harbord; Captain H. Stephenson, R.N., C.B., Extra Equerry to the Prince of Wales.

The first deputation was that of the tenants of the Sandringham estate, headed by Mr. Sherringham, who presented an address, with a massive silver dish, or salver. Prince Albert Victor replied with heartfelt thanks, saying that he hoped to imitate his parents' example of goodwill, generosity, and kindness. The Mayor, Town Clerk, and Corporation of Norwich presented their address, with the gift of a rosewater ewer and salver, copied from the plate given to the Corporation in the year 1663; they also presented an address to the Prince and Princess of Wales, congratulating them upon the way in which they have brought up their children. The Prince of Wales replied first, and was followed by his son, who expressed his gratitude for the education that his parents had given him, and for having been enabled to visit our loyal fellow-subjects in the British Colonies. The Municipality of King's Lynn next presented the facsimile of "King John's Cup," of which we gave an Illustration last week, and which Prince Albert Victor accepted with a few remarks on the interesting local and historical associations of that town. Addresses were presented by the Mayor of Cambridge and by the head master and scholars of Lynn Grammar School, with an inkstand and a pair of antique candlesticks, subscribed for by the boys. The young Prince replied in the same kindly spirit, and shook hands with members of all the deputations, who were invited to partake of refreshments in the ball-room.

Outside the park gates, a crowd of spectators had assembled. The Sandringham and West Newton School children, the girls in scarlet cloaks, and the labourers on the estate, were conducted up the avenue to the front of the house, and a hearty cheer was raised when the Royal party—the ladies of which had now donned their outdoor costumes—appeared in the porch. The labourers were in their Sunday best, of divers patterns, but all wore low black wideawakes with scarlet bands. The keepers were smart in their shiny beavers encircled with gold cord and tassels, dark green velvet jackets and gilt buttons, buff breeches and drab gaiters. The head steward announced to Prince Albert Victor that they had come to offer him their congratulations. The young Prince replied, "Thank you very much, kind friends."

Music was heard along the road beyond the avenue; the park gates were opened wide, and Mr. John Sanger's "grand cavalcade, and gorgeous procession" entered the park, the sun



THE COMING OF AGE OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR EDWARD OF WALES: THE BALL AT SANDRINGHAM.

shining upon the chariots and horsemen resplendent in their brave array, the armour of the knights, the gay colours of the ladies' equestrian costumes, and the general equipments. The Royal party, no less than the school children and rustic dependents, much enjoyed the spectacle. The band chariot, the teams of Lilliputian ponies, the crusaders and cavaliers, the beautiful trick horses led by dapper grooms, the coal-black steeds and black-robed riders, the elephants and camels, the hairless horse from Egypt, the tall trophy cars that could barely pass, marched to a stately measure before Sandringham House, across to the Lynn road, and to the Admiral's walk, where the circus had been prepared for their afternoon performance.

A short interval was spent in the porch, during the process of photographing the Prince's family by Mr. Barraud, of Oxford-street, in presence of the labourers and school children. This operation was successfully performed; the three young Princesses sat upon their chairs in the foreground; the Prince of Wales in his velvet-collared and velvet-cuffed overcoat, and the Princess of Wales, in hat, long jacket, and furs, by his side, stood between their sons. Mr. Barraud took other photographs, several single portraits, and a group of all the Royal persons staying in the house.

While the labourers were eating a substantial dinner in a tent outside the park, and the children were dealing with the buns and oranges given to each before retiring from the lawn, there was a general inspection in the hall of the birthday presents to Prince Albert Victor. An enormous quantity had been delivered, together with congratulatory telegraphic messages from all parts of the world. The presents were laid out on tables in one room, and attached to each was the letter accompanying it. Her Majesty's birthday-gift was a large golden bowl of rare workmanship. Amongst the miscellaneous gifts was a golden inkstand from Sir Moses Montefiore. A huge birthday-cake, made at Sandringham, stood upon the centre table.

The whole of the house party walked across through the gardens to see the circus performance in the afternoon. It had been announced that the people on the estate were first to be admitted, and then all comers. The result was a crowded marquee. The performance was, of course, highly appreciated. Mr. John Sanger has a permanent establishment at Norwich for the winter; and his company, animals, and effects were brought to Wolferton by special train, and returned in the same way to Norwich for the ordinary entertainment at night. A good programme was provided for the "Royal Pavilion Circus, Sandringham Park, Special Command"; and the Royal party, who occupied a set of state chairs opposite the band wagon, expressed their satisfaction of Mr. Sanger's efforts to please them. The rain began to fall just as the circus emptied, and the homeward walk to Sandringham Hall was rather hurried.

In a tent erected near the house about three hundred women, wives of labourers, were regaled with tea and cake. The rain ceased later in the evening, giving a chance for the illuminations which Mr. James Pain had been instructed to provide; and about nine o'clock the scene in the park, on the east and north fronts, was one of great brilliancy. Nearly a thousand large Chinese and Japanese lanterns were suspended on wires stretched across the broad avenue the whole length, from the Norwich park-gates to the house, whilst arranged in various devices facing the east front were 10,000 small cup lights. The effect was very fine. The Royal party and all the guests invited to the ball were charmed with the spectacle. The ball that night was a very brilliant scene, of which we give an illustration in our Extra Supplement; Prince Albert Victor wore the uniform of the Norfolk Artillery Militia.

On Friday, the Prince of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, Count Gleichen, and the Marquis of Lorne, were out shooting at Winwood, Wolferton. The Prince and Princess on Friday night gave the tenants' ball, in continuation of the festivities. Signor Corti's band played a capital programme of dance music. The House party included the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, Count and Countess Gleichen and Countess Feodore Gleichen, the Hon. Julia Stonor, Miss Knollys, Mlle. Vauthier, Fräulein Nödel, Lieutenant-Colonel O. Montague, Sir Oscar Clayton, Major-General Du Plat, Mr. F. W. Gibbs, Colonel A. Ellis, Captain F. Durrant, R.N., Captain D. N. Welch, R.N., Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., Mr. A. P. Cockerell, Mr. J. K. Stephen, Colonel Teesdale, Mr. H. Tyrwhitt Wilson, Mr. F. Knollys, the Rev. J. L. Dalton, and Mr. Holzmann. The general company consisted of the tenantry from the following estates:—Sandringham, Holkham (Lord Leicester's), Houghton (Marquis of Cholmondeley's), Raynham (Marquis Townshend's), Melton Constable (Lord Hasting's), Gunton (Lord Suffield's), Hillington (Sir W. Folke's), Westacre (Mr. A. Hamond's), Merton (Lord Walsingham's), and Middleton (Sir Lewis Jarvis's). After the first quadrille a number of representatives of the tenants of the Duchy of Cornwall were presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and offered their congratulations. The night was beautifully clear and fine, and the illuminations were again singularly effective.

On Saturday, there was a Royal meet of the West Norfolk Foxhounds. Many of the members of the hunt and their friends were entertained at breakfast in the ball-room, till the hounds arrived, under the mastership of Mr. Andrew Fountaine, of Norfolk Hall. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princes Edward and George, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and others of the Royal party, joined the cavalcade, which rode to the Commodore Wood, to Anmer, and to other woods, where several foxes were found. The German Ambassador arrived at Sandringham on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of presenting Prince Edward, on behalf of the Emperor of Germany, with the order of the Black Eagle. The King of Sweden and the King of the Belgians have intimated their intention to confer their respective Orders upon Prince Edward. On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princes Edward and George, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, were present at Divine service at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, in the park. The Rev. Canon Farver, M.A., officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, M.A., the sermon being preached by the Rev. Canon Farver.

The event was celebrated at Balmoral Castle with a dinner given to the tenants and servants of the Queen; Dr. Profitt, her Majesty's Commissioner for the Balmoral estate, presiding; while a bonfire was kindled on the hill at Craigowan. At Birkhall, Aberfeldie, the Highland residence of the Prince of Wales, there was a bonfire on the summit of Tomfour, with a supper and ball presided over by Mr. L. Mackinnon. The Common Council of London have resolved to present the freedom of the City, in a gold casket, to Prince Albert Victor of Wales. In London, on Thursday week, church bells were rung, flags were hoisted, and the Grenadier Guards' band

played in the courtyard of St. James's Palace. At Windsor, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in the Park near Frogmore, where the young Prince was born; there was also a juvenile dress ball at the Townhall. The Mayor of Brighton held a grand reception at the Royal Pavilion. Various tokens of recognition of the event were exhibited at Portsmouth, Dover, Eastbourne, Winchester, Dorchester, Stafford, Nottingham, Newcastle, Leamington, Grantham, Peterborough, Bury St. Edmund's, Huntingdon, Harwich, and many other towns throughout the Kingdom.

The Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, has addressed the following letter to the young Prince:—

"Hawarden Castle, Jan. 7, 1885.

"Sir,—As the oldest among the confidential servants of her Majesty, I cannot allow the anniversary to pass without notice which will to-morrow bring your Royal Highness to full age, and thus mark an important epoch in your life.

"The hopes and intentions of those whose lives lie, like mine, in the past, are of little moment, but they have seen much, and what they have seen suggests much for the future.

"There lies before your Royal Highness in prospect the occupation, I trust at a distant date, of a throne which, to me at least, appears the most illustrious in the world, from its history and associations, from its legal basis, from the weight of the cares it brings, from the loyal love of the people, and from the unparalleled opportunities it gives, in so many ways and in so many regions, of doing good to the almost countless numbers whom the Almighty has placed beneath the sceptre of England.

"I fervently desire and pray—and there cannot be a more animating prayer—that your Royal Highness may ever grow in the principles of conduct and may be adorned with all the qualities which correspond with this great and noble vocation.

"And, Sir, if Sovereignty has been relieved by our modern institutions of some of its burdens, it still, I believe, remains true that there has been no period of the world's history at which successors to the Monarchy could more efficaciously contribute to the stability of a great historic system, dependent even more upon love than upon strength, by devotion to their duties, and by a bright example to the country. This result we have happily been permitted to see, and other generations will, I trust, witness it anew.

"Heartily desiring that, in the life of your Royal Highness, every private and personal may be joined with every public blessing, I have the honour to remain, Sir, your Royal Highness's most dutiful and faithful servant,

"W. E. GLADSTONE.

"H.R.H. the Prince Albert Victor, &c."

Our Coloured Portrait of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Edward of Wales, presented as the Extra Supplement to the last week's Number of this Journal, was copied from the photograph taken by Messrs. Hills and Saunders, of Cambridge, also of the Oxford Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery at Oxford, and having branch establishments at Eton, Harrow, and Rugby.

At a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society last Saturday, Mr. Samuel Stubbs, F.L.S., was elected a Fellow of the society. Upon the tables were specimens of the jack fruit and bread fruit, the former weighing over 32 lb., from Rio de Janeiro; also some large radishes, grown in Portugal.

At the annual general court of the Royal Humane Society, held on Tuesday evening at the society's offices, Trafalgar-square—Mr. W. Hawes, treasurer, in the chair—the principal business was the selection from among twelve silver-medallists, who during the past year had by distinguished gallantry saved life from drowning, of the most deserving case for the award of the Stanhope Gold Medal. The meeting was unanimous in its bestowal of the medal upon Mr. Walter Cleverley, for saving the life of a Lascar who fell overboard from the steamship Rewa, while it was proceeding through the Gulf of Aden.

Last week 2816 births and 1956 deaths were registered in London, the former having exceeded by 270 and the latter by 52 the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. There 34 deaths from smallpox, 14 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 26 from diphtheria, 38 from whooping cough, 15 from enteric fever, and 11 from dysentery. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 416, 370, and 537 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 602 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 93. Different forms of violence caused 57 deaths; 47 being the result of negligence or accident, among which were 21 from fractures and contusions, 8 from burns and scalds, 2 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 11 of infants under one year of age from suffocation.

On Monday the annual general meeting of governors and subscribers to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb took place at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. Mr. Charles Few, treasurer, presided. The report of the managing committee, which was submitted by the secretary, Mr. Warwick, stated that, in the course of the past year, 337 children had been maintained and educated at the Ramsgate and Margate branches of the charity. Fifty-three children were admitted last year; thirty-seven completed their education, whilst twenty-six had been apprenticed to various trades, making a total of 1819 assisted in this way, at a cost to the institution of over £17,063. A poll was opened for the election, out of a list of ninety-seven approved candidates, of twenty children—ten boys and ten girls—to the benefits of the institution.

The Mayor of New Orleans has telegraphed to the Secretary of the American Legation in London a list of awards at the exhibition to English firms as follows:—"Art pottery, Doulton, London, gold; account-books, Waterlow, London, gold; agricultural implements, Howard, Bedford, silver; art furniture, Lock, London, gold; carpets, Brinton, Kidderminster, mention; cutlery, Beal, Sheffield, silver; cotton spinning, Crewson, Manchester, gold; sewing-cotton, Brook Bros., Huddersfield, silver; chronometers, Frodsham, London, gold; steam-engines, Fowler, Leeds, gold; printing-inks, Fleming, Edinburgh, gold; diving apparatus, Siebe, Gorman, gold; mineral waters, Flect, London, gold; carriages, Morgan and Co., London, gold; chandeliers, Crofts, Birmingham, gold; fire-engines, Merryweather, gold; lace, May, Nottingham, gold.

The Japanese Government have awarded a red ribbon, medal, and bronze vase to Captain Williams, and also a similar vase to Mr. Sincok, master and chief officer, respectively, of the Merionethshire, in appreciation of the humanity and gallantry shown by them in rescuing the crew of a shipwrecked junk from imminent peril during a typhoon on Sept. 15 last.—Her Majesty Government have awarded a silver "shipwreck" medal to the pilot, Jean Marie le Mat, in acknowledgment of his gallant conduct in jumping into the sea, at the risk of his life, in order to render assistance to the steamer Bellmore, of Glasgow, Oct. 9. The Board of Trade have also awarded sums of money to the crews of the life-boat and a fishing-boat for their services on this occasion.—The President of the United States has awarded a gold watch and chain to Mr. C. F. Tremlett, her Majesty's Consul at Saigon, in recognition of the valuable assistance the Consul rendered to the shipwrecked crew of the American ship Rainier.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

We ought to know enough of Ohnet's "Maitre de Forges" by this time. Three times has this celebrated story been presented to the public in dramatic form. First by Robert Buchanan, who not only vulgarised but misunderstood it in Lady Claire, weakening every character that stood out bold and firm in the novel, and giving to Miss Ada Cavendish a poor ineffective part in a sickly indifferent play. If, years ago, the feuilleton of the *Figaro* containing such a story had been presented to Tom Taylor, what an English play we should have had; for although it is the fashion to weep and rend our garments and to besmirch ourselves with dust if anyone dares to borrow a plot and utilise it for our own market, still we are not, on the whole, any the worse for having seen the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," or "Still Waters Run Deep," or, for the matter of that, "Box and Cox" or the "Porter's Knot," or nineteen-twentieths of the most popular plays in the language, not one of which would have existed without a suggestion from elsewhere. Mr. Pinero, in the "Ironmaster," went nearer to the original, and kept closer to the truth. All who saw the "Ironmaster" understood Ohnet's idea. His scheme was not tampered with, and his characters preserved their dignity. Mr. Pinero did not change Octave, son of the Marquis de Beaulieu into an idiotic lad, who was supposed to be at Eton, and wore velvet jacket and knickerbockers. The play at the St. James's had some backbone and consistency. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal had evidently been over to Paris and insufficiently studied Jane Hading and M. Damala. The business of the whole play at the St. James's is almost identical with the *mise-en-scène* published as an appendix to Paul Ollendorf's printed edition of the dramatic work. "The Ironmaster" was a clever replica of a striking and popular picture; only connoisseurs could detect the difference between the original and the copy. We see it, now that Jane Hading and Damala have come over to the Royalty to repeat their Gymnase success. We see exactly where Mr. Pinero differed with, or was persuaded to differ with, Ohnet in his treatment of Claire de Beaulieu and Philippe Darby, the Ironmaster.

I will start with the bold statement that, as a whole, the play is infinitely better acted at the St. James's than at the Royalty. There can be scarcely any question about that. One might as well compare a London with a provincial wandering company. The soft maternal dignity of Mrs. Gaston Murray; the gentle sisterly sympathy of Miss Linda Dietz; the grave yet tender solicitude of Mr. Maclean as the old lawyer; the fussy pomposity of Mr. J. F. Young as the irrepressible parvenu; the cold effrontery and irritating sarcasm of Miss Vane; the sharp, distinct sketches of character given by Mr. Sugden, Mr. Waring, and Mr. Brandon Thomas, are not even faintly suggested in the French cast. But, for all that, I don't think that such almost incomprehensible objections would have been raised to the character of the story and the moral tone of the play if Jane Hading and Damala had been seen at the outset, and not at the finish. I have been told that the character of Claire is unwomanly, unnatural, incomprehensible, and I know not what besides. I am assured that the difference between her and her husband is a storm in a tea-cup, and that no sane woman so situated would have acted as she did. It has been dinned into my ears that the motive of the play is erroneous and that the details are nasty. For the life of me, I cannot see it as Jane Hading and Damala present the characters to my mind. It is a battle royal between a wilful woman and a strong, noble-minded man, and it is carried out with dignity and sufficiency on both sides. But, in order to understand it, you must convey quickly to the audience the intense affection that underlies the outside nature of a proud woman, and the almost brutal power that overrules the natural tenderness of a strong man. I can conceive nothing unmaidenly, immodest, or unnatural in the position of a Claire who, in a fit of temper, has married a man she has never studied, and awakens to the horror of the consequences of her imprudent step. I see everything that is natural and consistent in the fact that her wilfulness, her ingratitude, and unfairness arouse the brute in the man and arrest his sympathy. I am told that Claire could not possibly taunt the Ironmaster with the fact that he may take her money and have done with her, seeing that there has been no question of any want of generosity on his part. I ask, why not? A bitter woman will say or do anything. Claire is bitter. She has been jilted; the woman she hates most on earth has taken her lover from her. She has sold herself to a man she does not love, and who looks as if he had sold power to become her master. She, the proud Claire, is at the mercy of this man. Under such circumstances, what would she not do or say?

Jane Hading is an actress of very remarkable talent. She can think as well as she can act. She is wholly interesting and sympathetic. Youth, good looks, an expressive countenance, a pleasing voice, are all in her favour. She will do great things some day, when she can arrange, sort, and harmonise the gifts with which she has been endowed. I wish that many of our actresses could visit the Royalty to see what power Jane Hading gets over her audience by entering into the part and never leaving it. No one can take their eyes off the actress, because she is always thinking; and she communicates her thoughts to those who watch. She is always conveying what is passing in her mind. The English idea is to stop acting or to stop thinking when more words have not to be spoken. Then the actress subsides into her normal self and forgets the woman she is representing. Not so Jane Hading. She is Claire de Beaulieu from the first and at the last. She is never once Jane Hading for half a second. When the curtain draws up, she is absorbed in the character, and she in a great degree possesses that personal magnetism that binds the audience and actress together. M. Damala always promised well as an actor. French critics laughed at us when we said he could play Armande in "Camille." He has proved that we were right; and has now the command of certain Fechterian parts on the Parisian stage. He has one grave fault, which he might well avoid. He intones his pathos. He gets into a chant, and never leaves it. Sentence after sentence is sung, not spoken. But in strong passionate scenes he is natural again; his artificiality disappears, and he shows very decided power. The laugh, ending in a sob, when the strong man bursts out with the satirical "Car enfin j'ai votre fortune, n'est il pas vrai? Je suis payé, je n'ai pas le droit de réclamer," is admirable, and roused the astonished audience to enthusiasm.

C. S.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor presided over the first annual meeting of the Mansion House Council on the Dwellings of the People. The adoption of the report was moved by Cardinal Manning, who described it as embracing perhaps every point of main importance connected with the object which the promoters had in view. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Whitehead seconded the motion; which was carried unanimously. The Bishop of Bedford, Sir J. Goldsmid, the Rev. Septimus Hansard, and Mr. Burdett-Coutts were amongst the other speakers.—The Lord Mayor has refused the use of the Guildhall for a meeting, to be addressed by Mr. Henry George and others, on the subject of industrial depression.



PROCLAIMING THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE OF SOUTH-EAST NEW GUINEA AT PORT MORESBY.

## THE BRITISH ANNEXATION OF SOUTH-EAST NEW GUINEA.

The action recently taken by our own Government with regard to that portion of New Guinea which lies opposite to the north and north-east of Australia has not been sufficiently appreciated. If the reader will look at a map, it will at once be perceived that the south-east portion of the very large island called New Guinea, or Papua, is a peninsula two or three hundred miles long, extending nearly parallel with the Cape York peninsula at the north of Queensland, Australia, and terminating at the Louisiade archipelago and the adjacent Entrecasteaux Isles. The whole of this peninsular region, with the islands just mentioned, through which there is a good maritime passage by Goschen Strait, has now become part of the British dominions; comprising also, to the westward, all the coasts of the Gulf of Papua and of Torres Strait, where the width of the sea diminishes to about eighty miles. It is understood that the boundary of the newly annexed British territory along the north-eastern shore of the peninsula will be at Cape Nelson; beyond which lies the Huon Gulf, with the part that has been taken by the German Empire, opposite to the islands of New Britain and New Ireland, and to the Admiralty Islands, which also become German possessions. Geographically, it is evident that Australia has no real concern, or at least has no natural connection, with anything on the north side of New Guinea. The different parts of New Guinea are, in fact, different countries, being separated from each other by vast mountain ranges and dense forests; and are inhabited by very different races, those on the south coast being utter strangers to those on the north; so that there is no cause whatever to apprehend any future conflict of jurisdiction between the German and the British authorities. The western half of the island, to longitude 141 E., has long been under the dominion of the Dutch Government. All New Guinea is henceforth divided between Holland, Germany, and Great Britain; and the part which will be held by our own Government is exactly what is desirable in the interest of our Australian colonies, neither more nor less.

It will be remembered that, on April 4, 1883, the Colonial Government of Queensland, by the agency of Mr. H. M. Chester, police magistrate of Thursday Island, in the Gulf of Papua, performed a ceremony of annexation at Port Moresby, on the New Guinea shore, which was very properly disallowed and annulled by the Imperial Government of Great Britain. No British Colony has a right to extend the limits of its political dominion at its own pleasure; and it would be most dangerous to the peace of the world if the Colonies were permitted to do so. The wishes of a certain party among the Australian colonists were extremely wild; they demanded the annexation not only of New Guinea, but of all the scattered islands in the West Pacific Ocean, a thousand miles from their own shores, disregarding express diplomatic obligations to European Governments; and they offered the small contribution of £15,000 a year towards the cost, which would probably have exceeded ten times that amount. Lord Derby plainly told them that her Majesty's Government would not undertake so vast an addition to its existing responsibilities, but would establish an Imperial protectorate over the south-eastern shores of New Guinea; and this has now been done. As for the New Hebrides, which lie at a far greater distance beyond the French island of New Caledonia, France and England are bound by a mutual convention, stipulated in 1878, to refrain from annexing those islands. Samoa, which is still more remote, being three thousand miles from Sydney, New South Wales, has long had relations with Germany and the United States. New Zealand, certainly, has no right to annex Samoa, which lies about two thousand miles distant from that colony, and has never had any connection with it.

The final act of proclaiming the British protectorate in South-East New Guinea, according to Lord Derby's promise, took place at Port Moresby on Nov. 6, and we are enabled to present an illustration of this important ceremony, which ought to be satisfactory to all who accurately understand the situation of affairs. Captain James Elphinstone Erskine, R.N., Commodore commanding the naval squadron, composed of H.M.S. Nelson, H.M.S. Raven, H.M.S. Harrier, H.M.S. Swinger, and H.M.S. Espiegle, was there with his ships, accompanied by Mr. Romilly, Deputy-Commissioner for the Western Pacific. The chiefs of the Motu tribes, representing the native population, assembled to the number of about fifty, quite willing to repeat the act of cession and submission to which they freely consented in April, 1883, trusting in the advice of the resident missionaries, the Rev. W. G. Lawes and the Rev. James Chalmers (London Missionary and Scottish Presbyterian), who have laboured faithfully amongst them during many years past. These gentlemen acted as interpreters, and introduced the native chiefs, headed by Boe Vagi, chief of the local tribe at Port Moresby, on board the flag-ship Nelson, the day before the act of annexation.

Boe Vagi was dressed in a shirt, with a handkerchief round his loins and a red felt hat on his head, with some green leaves ornamentally stuck in the lobe of his left ear; but most of the other chiefs were almost naked, while their heads were adorned with bands of shells and tufts of feathers. A tub of boiled rice with brown sugar was placed on deck, and they were regaled with basins of this simple food. Commodore Erskine then addressed them, explaining that the Queen of England would protect the native people of the country, and would not allow them to be deprived of their lands, or to be taken away from their homes as labourers for the plantations; and that nobody would be permitted to sell them firearms and gunpowder, or intoxicating liquors. The tribes are left to be ruled by their own chiefs, but Boe Vagi, who was presented with an ebony stick, having a florin with the Queen's head uppermost, inserted at the top, has been appointed a sort of federal president, not to reign over the others, but to communicate their grievances or requests to the resident British officer. Gifts of cloth, shirts, knives, axes, and tobacco were distributed among them, and they were shown the wonders on board the ship; not the least amazing to them was the sight of their own figures in a large mirror in the Captain's cabin. One of the eighteen-ton guns was fired, and the machine-guns, to the great astonishment of the natives; the electric light and rockets were displayed at night, and the fog-signal made a terrific noise.

On the next day, the officers of the naval squadron going ashore in full uniform, with detachments of seamen and Marines, the formal proclamation took place. On a site commanding a view of the harbour was the flag-staff used by the missionaries and Mr. Romilly. The native chiefs were seated in a group on the ground. The mission-house is a long weather-board building of one storey and wide verandah; it was here that the Commodore stood and proclaimed the protectorate, while the Marines presented arms. The proclamation having been translated into the Motu language by the Rev. Mr. Lawes, the Union Jack was slowly raised to the truck of the flag-staff by Sub-Lieutenant Gaunt, of the Nelson, the band playing the National Anthem. At the same time a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Nelson, and the other ships were instantaneously dressed with flags from stem to stern, the Royal standard flying conspicuously from the Nelson's main. When the

Nelson had saluted the flag and the firing had ceased the troops fired a *feu-de-joie* of three rounds, the band playing a bar of the National Anthem after each of the first two rounds, and two bars after the third. The Commodore made a brief speech, expressing a hope that the protectorate might conduce to the peace, happiness, and welfare of the people of the territory. He called for three cheers for the Queen; these were given, and re-echoed among the hills. Thus the ceremony closed.

## THE COURT.

The Queen drove out on Thursday week, accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Prince and Princess Louis and Prince Henry of Battenberg dined with the Queen and the Royal family. Earl and Countess Granville arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of being invited. Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty before dinner. The Queen gave a dinner to the servants at Osborne House, in celebration of the coming of age of Prince Albert Victor. The felicitations on the part of the Government were presented to her Majesty by Lord Granville. Yesterday week Prince Henry of Battenberg, after taking leave of the Queen and Princess Beatrice, left the Isle of Wight for the Continent. Her Majesty went out with the Princess. Earl and Countess Granville left Osborne for London. In the afternoon the Queen drove out, accompanied by the Duchess of Albany and Princess Beatrice. The Queen drove out on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany. Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg dined with the Queen and the Royal family in the evening. The Hon. Mrs. North Dalrymple had the honour of being invited. On Sunday morning her Majesty, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Beatrice, and the members of the Royal household attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A., officiated. On Monday morning the Queen drove out, accompanied by the Duchess of Albany and Princess Beatrice, and met the Seaforth Highlanders on the march, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stockwell. Her Majesty afterwards saw the battalion march past in Osborne grounds. Bishop Hellmuth had the honour of an interview with her Majesty. The Queen went out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice. The Duchess of Albany drove, attended by the Hon. Mrs. R. Moreton, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, K.C.B., arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family. Lieutenant-Colonel Guinness, Seaforth Highlanders, was also invited. Major Fergusson, commanding the guard at East Cowes, was received by her Majesty in the evening. On Tuesday morning her Majesty went out with Princess Beatrice. The Hon. Frederica Fitzroy and Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby have left Osborne.

The festivities at Sandringham in celebration of the coming of age of Prince Albert Victor were brought to a close on Saturday last. Some particulars of the festivities are given in another column. On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the rest of the guests, were present at Divine service at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, in the park. The Rev. Canon Tarver, M.A., officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, M.A., the sermon being preached by the Rev. Canon Tarver. The Prince, attended by Colonel Teesdale, arrived at Marlborough House on Monday afternoon from Sandringham. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Leiningen and suite, visited the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, in the evening.

Yesterday week being the twelfth anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon III., the Empress Eugénie, accompanied by her suite, visited the Imperial mausoleums at St. Mary's Church, Chislehurst. After Mass had been celebrated by the Rev. Monsignor Goddard, the Absolutions were pronounced, and the Empress visited the tombs of the late Emperor and Prince Imperial, and sprinkled them with holy water. Before leaving, the Empress deposited some wreaths of flowers on the coffins.

Sir Albert Woods, Garter King-at-Arms, arrived at Windsor on Monday afternoon, and proceeded to St. George's Chapel, for the purpose of taking down the banners of the following former Knights of the Order—The Duke of Buccleuch, Earl Cowley, and the Duke of Wellington. In their places Sir Albert put the flags, swords, and regalia of the newly created Knights of the Garter—namely, Prince George of Wales, the Duke of Argyll, and the Earl of Derby. There are now three vacant stalls.

His Excellency Count Münster left the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, last Saturday for Sandringham, on a short visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, for the purpose of presenting Prince Edward of Wales with the Order of the Black Eagle, bestowed upon his Royal Highness by the Emperor of Germany on the occasion of Prince Edward's coming of age. His Excellency returned to town on Monday.

His Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and the Countess Karolyi and family arrived at the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, last Saturday, from Vienna.

The marriage of Lord Dormer with Miss Emily Constance Campbell Bald, eldest daughter of Mr. John Bald, of Monzie Castle, Perthshire, took place in the Church of the Oratory, Brompton. Lord Dormer was accompanied by his brother, the Hon. Herbert Dormer; and the bride was attended by six bridesmaids—namely, Miss Evelyn Barclay, Miss Dormer, Miss Gertrude Dormer, Miss Isabel Hanbury, and Miss Verena and Miss Ethel Bald, and a page, her brother. The Rev. Father Williamson, of the Oratory, officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. Deleme, Chaplain to Lord Dormer. Later the newly wedded pair started for Paris, on their way to Cairo.

The coming of age of the Hon. Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell, eldest son of Viscount Boyle, was celebrated at Brancepeth Castle, Durham, on Monday. The principal tenantry presented an illuminated address to the heir, and were afterwards entertained at luncheon in the castle. The workmen and smaller tenants on the estate dined in a marquee in the grounds, and at night a bonfire was lighted on the heights above the castle.

The annual supper which Dr. Barnardo gives to street arabs of both sexes took place on the 8th inst., in the People's Mission Church, Stepney, about 1200 rugged boys and girls accepting the invitation which had been given to them previously in lodging-houses or the streets. A selection of about 200 of the most necessitous and destitute cases was made for admission to the benefits of the homes.

At the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday evening—the Marquis of Lorne in the chair—General Sir H. Lefroy read a paper on the visit of the British Association to Canada. The Marquis of Lorne, in conveying the thanks of the meeting to the General, said that Sir H. Lefroy might almost be called the father of Canadian science, and remarked he hoped the visit of the British Association to Canada would be repeated.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Paris, the luminous centre of civilisation—according to Victor Hugo—has forgotten its duties of late, and been lapsing into violence and barbarism. Madame Clovis Hugues has already found imitators. A lady at Tonnerre has calmly shot an old Celadon, who worried her with his attentions; and one night last week two police officers, armed with swords and pistols, broke into the office of the newspaper, *Le Cri du Peuple*, and engaged in combat with the editorial staff, the result being wounds on both sides and a terrible scandal. If even policemen take justice into their own hands, what are we coming to? What is the cause of this stirring up of the blood and nerves of the excitable Gaul? Is it absinthe, or adulterated wine, or bad food, or a thirst for publicity at any price? Is it the fault of the journalists who turn people's heads by their analyses of neorose, or of the novelists with their horrible dissections of eccentricities; or of the doctors, with their theories of the irresponsibility of criminals and their classification of crime as a simple disease, like measles or epilepsy? Or is it simply the outcome of the bad taste of the modern Parisians? The frantic action of the two police officers, the brothers Ballerich, was prompted by an infamous paragraph which appeared the other day in *Le Cri du Peuple*. These two officers, it must be stated, are the sons of the Madame Ballerich who was murdered at Belleville recently by one Gamahut. The paragraph in M. Vallès' paper insinuated, doubtless with the intention of being comic, that M. Jules Ferry, seeing that the Chinese affairs were going on badly, and desiring to create a diversion, had arranged the assassination of Madame Ballerich, and bought the consent of her sons by the promise of advancement. This is silly, stupid, frantic, if you like; but I cite it simply to show how queer is the state of men and manners in Paris when a newspaper, out of party spite, can print such vile absurdities, and when such a paragraph can drive two otherwise sensible police-officers to violate the laws of their country and run a-muck.

Not less strange or less characteristic of the times was the trial of Madame Clovis Hugues on Thursday. Never before had a French court of justice been so disgracefully invaded by a mob; never before had a criminal trial been less solemn. The very lees of Paris occupied the best places in the room; the jurymen had women of loose manners leaning over their shoulders; the presiding Judge could not sit up in his chair because spectators were clustered over the back of it. The whole affair was looked upon by the tumultuous audience much like the first representation of some thrilling melodrama at a popular theatre. Madame Hugues was equal to the situation; she played her rôle of a superb and remorseless Roman to perfection, glorying in her crime, and declaiming in a theatrical manner about her honour and her virtues. The witnesses, taking their cue from the principal culprit, all sought to produce effects by their replies, and posed for the public. The end of it was the acquittal of Madame Hugues, who was loudly applauded, and who received her friends the next day in her drawing-room, decorated with flowers. Some ultra-sceptical people are cynically suggesting that the assassination of Morin by Madame Hugues was more or less an electoral movement—a vulgar manoeuvre to enable her husband to appear before his electors with the notoriety of a hero, even if a hero of a scandal.

The French Assembly reopened to-day after the Christmas recess. In the Chamber, M. Brisson was re-elected President without opposition. The Senate adjourned to the 29th, after provisionally re-electing M. Leroyer as President.

The cause of irreligion is progressing in France. A new society has been founded under the title of "Société des Antidécistes," whose object is simply to suppress the word GOD. "The object of the society," says the prospectus, "is to suppress the word God in all the languages of the world. God being only a fiction, the name has no signification, and has therefore no reason to exist." All members of the society are forbidden to use the words "God," "Providence," or "Divine power," except to combat them. At funerals the usual farewell at the end of speeches over the grave—namely, "Adieu!" is to be replaced by the phrase "A ton souvenir!" What a crazy place Paris is becoming!

Sarah Bernhardt, momentarily eclipsed by the escape of Madame Hugues, is endeavouring to recover her hold upon public attention. She announces the sale of her house and of all it contains for the benefit of her numerous creditors, and public rumour says—doubtless at her suggestion—that she is going to retire from the stage and marry a rich Englishman if she can only obtain a divorce from M. Damala, whom she married in a moment of distraction, somewhat irregularly, it appears.

An opera, in two acts, by M. Paul Ferrier, music by M. Emile Pessard, entitled "Tabarin," was produced at the Grand Opéra last night with some success. It is an agreeable comic opera of no great importance, scarcely worthy of the great national stage on which it was produced; but on the decadent Parisian boards novelties are now so rare, that the critics have ceased to be severe, and welcome enthusiastically even mediocre work.

T. C.

King Alfonso, on his way to the principal scene of the disasters by the earthquake, spent last Saturday night in Granada. He started on Sunday morning by a special train for Loja, with the authorities, the Governor, the Archbishop, and a large suite. He took with him every kind of assistance, provisions, clothing, and money for the distressed villages. The King made Alhama his head-quarters for journeys on horseback all over the country between Granada and the mountains of Albuja. He lived under canvas every night until he left for Malaga, towards the close of the week.

The Italian Senate, after two days' debate, has adopted, by 96 votes to 21, a bill for improving the sanitary condition of Naples. A sum of 100,000,000 is to be expended for this purpose during the next ten years. The works will be carried out under the direction of the Government, which will also guarantee a new loan to be raised by the city.

The Emperor William, writing to the Berlin Town Council, speaks of the beneficial development of the economic affairs of the country. The settlements on a distant Continent, he says, which have been placed under the protection of the Empire will give an additional outlet to German enterprise, and will stimulate trade and manufactures.—On a question involving a vote of £7500 for African exploration in connection with Germany's colonial policy, Prince Von Bismarck yesterday week sustained a Parliamentary defeat at the hands of the Reichstag, a small majority of which carried a motion adverse to the Chancellor's wishes. On Saturday a grant was proposed of 180,000 marks for the construction of coasting-steamers to be employed in the Cameroons district, and of a steam launch for the Governor. Prince Bismarck expressed his regret that the vote of 150,000 marks for explorations in Central Africa had not been agreed to at the previous day's sitting. If the Reichsrath did not want colonies it should say so plainly, so that the country might be spared useless expenses. If, however, colonies were required, the necessary cost must be provided. In the course of his speech he referred

to the fighting in Cameroons and the proposed annexation of the Samoan Islands by New Zealand. There was nothing, however, which threatened a war with this country. "Our little differences with England" he added, "can always be peaceably settled with a little good will."—The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag has voted the Naval Estimates without modification, and agreed to the Central African Exploration credit of £700.

The King of the Netherlands has nominated Prince Albert Victor of Wales Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands.

In the Imperial Russian Budget for the current year, receipts and expenditure, amounting to 866,294,997 roubles, are exactly balanced.

A Royal decree abolishing the forced currency in Greece was published on Monday, and came into operation next day.

Mr. Vanderbilt, on coming into possession of General Grant's property, as security for his loan of 150,000 dollars to the General, offered to present the whole of it to Mrs. Grant, who, however, declined the gift.—Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States from 1869 to 1873, fell down dead last Tuesday at the Mankato railway station, in Minnesota.—An Irish Nationalist, named Phelan, was stabbed eleven times in O'Donovan Rossa's office, at New York, last Saturday, by one Richard Short, for revealing certain secrets of the "Irish Invincibles." Phelan is expected to recover.

At a large meeting of Boers, held at Vryburg, Mr. Rhodes, the Deputy Commissioner of Stellaland, promised that the Boers' land-titles should be recognised, that they should have their own Government, and that funds should be supplied to them pending the annexation of the country to the Cape Colony.

The Hon. James Service, Prime Minister of Victoria, in a letter to the Agent-General in London, complains of the insignificant amount of influence possessed by each individual colony in dealing with the mother-country, and strongly supports the scheme for Imperial federation.

A telegram from Wellington states that the Government of New Zealand purposes annexing the Samoa Islands, and that a steamer is held in readiness to proceed to sea, pending Lord Derby's decision in the matter. The news is said to have created a great sensation in Berlin. The Samoa Islands, otherwise known as the Navigator Group, are a very long way from any part of New Zealand. They are more than six hundred miles north of Fiji.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

One of the most interesting and respectable, though apparently the least numerous, of the diverse races of mankind in Asia, is represented by the Parsi community of Bombay. Two volumes published by Messrs. Macmillan, *History of the Parsis*, by Dosabhai Framji Karaka, C.S.I., present a satisfactory account, written in very good English, of the past and present condition of that unique people, a surviving remnant of the ancient Persian nation, who escaped from Mohammedan persecutions and emigrated to India about a thousand years ago. Mr. Dosabhai Framji (Karaka is not the proper individual name) has held with credit high judicial and official positions at Bombay; and his patriotic zeal for the social welfare and deserved reputation of the Parsis, who form a loyal, well-behaved, intelligent, and useful part of Indian native society, does honour both to him and to them. His work is also of some historical value, and should be worthy the attention of readers occupied with the comparative study of religions, customs, and varieties of civilisation. The Parsis to this day preserve, as we understand, not less faithfully than the Jews, a religion of pure monotheism which was taught by Zarathustra (Zoroaster) thirteen centuries before Christ, and which was undoubtedly regarded by the Israelites, during their Babylonian Captivity, as the worship of the one true God. Fire and the Sun were regarded as divinely-appointed symbols of the glory of God, of the light, the energy, and the purity emanating from the Creative Spirit of Good; and the Parsis have ever rejected all forms of idolatry and polytheism. They were, however, led to believe in the existence of an Evil Spirit, called by them Angro-Mainyush (Ahrimanes), to whom they ascribed, as the later Jews did to Satan, all the vices and errors of the world; but it seems not to be the fact that they believed this Author of Mischief to be co-eternal or equal in power with Ahuri-Mazda, the Supreme Deity. The Zend-Avesta, their Bible, teaches a high and pure morality; and they have many precepts or prohibitions, similar to those of the Mosaic Code, some of which relate to particulars of cleanliness, health, and personal decency, and to the regulation of married life. As the Parsis are not disagreeably fanatical, and their faith is as rational, and probably as beneficial, as that of the Mussulmans anywhere, within the present narrow limits of the sect, their hereditary attachment to it merits our sympathy, humanly speaking, and no class of our Asiatic fellow-citizens are more deserving of esteem. The greater part of Mr. Dosabhai Framji's book relates to their experiences and the laudable performances of their leading men in modern India, where they have distinguished themselves in commercial enterprise, in manufacturing industry, and in liberal deeds of public charity and endowments for popular education. The name of the late Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, Bart. (Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy), has become proverbial for the exercise of these virtues, and others have followed his example. We commend this excellent Parsi History, which is handsomely printed and adorned with fine illustrations, as a work that treats of an important subject in an attractive and effective manner, and we trust that it will perpetuate in England the good opinion now entertained of the author's race and of their claim to a fair share of British favour.

The deliberations of the Berlin Conference on the international regulation of European trade with the interior of Central Africa up the Congo have revived attention to the promising settlements on that great river, formed by Mr. H. M. Stanley, the discoverer of its upper course, with the means furnished by the King of the Belgians and the Association under his Majesty's patronage. We would again direct our readers' notice to Mr. H. M. Johnston's interesting narrative, *The River Congo, from its Mouth to Bolobo* (Sampson Low and Co.), relating his visit, in 1883, to the principal stations held by Mr. Stanley for that enterprising Association—namely, Vivi, near the Falls of Yellala, above a hundred miles from the sea; Isangila, Manyanga, and Leopoldville, the capital of the new colony, adjacent to the curious small inland lake called Stanley Pool; where the French settlement of M. De Brazza occupies a rival position on the opposite shore. Mr. Johnston gives a very agreeable account of the management of Mr. Stanley's undertakings, and of the conduct of the agents and servants of the Belgian Association; but we cannot feel persuaded that its operations, liberal and even magnificent as they are, will repay the great pecuniary cost. The native tribes, whose ethnological connections, languages, and habits are described with much precision, have been fairly and judiciously treated by Mr. Stanley,

and seem, along the left bank of the Congo, to the south and west, favourably disposed towards a peaceful intercourse with European civilised men. The aspects of nature in that tropical region of mighty waters and luxuriant forests, with its abundance of heavy rains and frequent thunderstorms, are tremendously imposing; and Mr. Johnston, as a scientific naturalist, is enabled to portray the various wild animals and plants, the birds, reptiles, insects, and gorgeous flowers, and the larger beasts familiar to us in zoological collections, with all the exactness that could be desired. His journeys up the Congo extended as far as Bolobo, about two and a half degrees south of the Equator, in the country of the Ba-yansi, whose King, named Ibaka, an extremely ugly old fellow with an amazingly tall hat, which contains his treasury and which he seldom takes off his head, figures in the frontispiece portrait. This place was the farthest of Mr. Stanley's stations up the Congo at the time of Mr. Johnston's visit, but other settlements have since been created beyond the range of the travels described in the present volume. In any case, the general features of the Lower and Middle Congo region, to a length of several hundred miles along the river, are here delineated as fully as can be wished by the generality of readers; and the author's skill, both with his pen and with his pencil, makes this work a valuable contribution to the store of books on African travels.

The wife of Captain Speedy, a military gentleman whose services as a political business agent of the British Government, in India, in Abyssinia, and in the Arab countries of East Africa, ought to be remembered, was with him in the Soudan in 1878, and has now collected the letters she wrote at that time into a couple of small volumes of pleasant and useful reading. *My Wanderings in the Soudan*, by Mrs. Speedy (R. Bentley and Son), have the lively personal interest of a courageous lady's experiences in travelling through a rather wild part of the world, though it was then at peace; and she describes the camel route from Souakim to Kassala, and further to the banks of the Gash and the Setitte, among the sword-hunter Hamram tribes, and the Basé, or Baza, with whom Mr. F. L. James has lately made us acquainted. This country is not at all in the way to Khartoum, but it may possibly come within the reach of future arrangements for the solution of the difficult Soudan problem, and Captain Speedy has recently been engaged with the ruler of Abyssinia in some attempts to provide for its tranquillity, if the Mahdi will let it alone. Mrs. Speedy's agreeable narrative is therefore very welcome, as it would have been at any time, but particularly just now, when the condition of the mongrel Moslem nations of East Africa has become important; while it has the charm of true womanly tastes and feelings, and widely appreciation of the manly powers and accomplishments of her distinguished husband. Their ride southward and return to Souakim, with occasional sporting excursions and some accidental delays, including a severe attack of fever, occupied five months, and they sometimes had very enjoyable days and nights, but endured upon other occasions what most English ladies would think serious discomforts. We expect it will be a long while before the political state of the Soudan will again be such as to allow our ladies to travel safely in that region, and Mrs. Speedy's experiences may not soon be matched by any of her sex; but, whenever they do come to pass, they cannot be much better related.

About the end of October, when the survivors of the officers and crew of the *Nisero*, a Liverpool merchant-ship which been wrecked on the north-west coast of Sumatra, arrived home in safety, we published some illustrations of their dismal captivity among the barbarous Malays of that island. Mr. W. Bradley, third engineer of the vessel, has written a plain, simple, unaffected narrative, *The Wreck of the Nisero, and Our Captivity in Sumatra*, which makes a concise little book, issued by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., and which is almost worth the second part of "Robinson Crusoe," because it is so evidently truthful, and because truth of this kind is as interesting as the best fiction. The story has been recently told, but merely in outline, and the details are here filled up with a minute record of the hardships inflicted, rather by insolent neglect on the part of the Rajah of Tenom than by malicious wilful cruelty, upon some twenty English sailors and others, who were kept in durance from November, 1883, to September, 1884, suffering much from bad food, want of proper shelter, and the diseases of an unwholesome climate. It would have been more satisfactory to British public opinion if this barbarian chief had been severely chastised, instead of obtaining a large pecuniary ransom; but the affair was sadly complicated by the Dutch hostilities with the Acheen Malay tribes, and it is probable that an early resort to the use of British naval force would have caused them to put our unlucky countrymen at once to death. Mr. Bradley, at any rate, seems to be of opinion that the British authorities in the Straits Settlements did all they could both to alleviate the distress of himself and his companions and to procure their ultimate deliverance. Seven of them died of sickness, and it was altogether a deplorable affair; but civilisation is not yet omnipotent in every corner of the world, even within a few days' march of the sea where the British flag protects our maritime commerce and the lives and liberties of seafaring men.

With the January Number of *The Theatre*, containing articles of great interest to playgoers and others, are given capital photographs of Mrs. Langtry as Pauline, and Mr. Terriss as Romeo.

In consequence of the illness of Professor Newton, his first lecture on Greek inscriptions at University College, which was announced to be given on Friday, the 9th inst., has been postponed to Jan. 23.

Mr. Charles Morrison, whose rent audit for his Berks and Oxon estates was held at Wallingford last week, has allowed his tenants an abatement of 15 per cent for some years; but his agent announced last week an abatement of 25 per cent from Lady Day last, which is to extend for three years.

Last year there left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe 241,691 persons of British origin, 57,543 foreigners, and 4840 whose nationality was not distinguished—the total thus being 304,074. During the year 1883 the total was 397,157, thus exhibiting a decrease last year of 93,000.

Major-General Gipps presided at the Horse Guards yesterday week over a large meeting of metropolitan volunteer commanding officers, to consider the proposed Easter manoeuvres. Opinions seemed to be equally divided between Dover and Brighton, and ultimately it was agreed to leave the final decision in the hands of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Mr. W. P. Clayden, author of "England under Lord Beaconsfield," has opportunely issued a pamphlet entitled "The Proposed Electoral Divisions of London," in which he argues with great force and acuteness against the proposed divisions. It is reprinted, with additions, from the *Daily News*, and is published by the National Press Agency. Mr. Clayden thinks that a great gift is spoiled in the giving by treating parish boundaries as sacred, and solicits co-operation in a movement for removing this great blot from a great measure.

## OBITUARY.

### LETITIA, LADY VIVIAN.

Letitia, Lady Vivian, widow of Richard Hussey, first Lord Vivian, G.C.B., the distinguished military commander, died on the 4th inst., at 51, Cadogan-place, aged eighty. Her Ladyship was third daughter of the Rev. James Agnew Webster, of Ashford, county Longford, and niece of Sir Henry Brooke, Bart., of Colebrooke. She was married Oct. 10, 1833, and had one daughter, Lalage Letitia Caroline, who married, in 1857, Mr. Henry Hyde Nugent Bankes, and died Oct. 4, 1875.

### MR. COLE, Q.C.

Mr. Henry Thomas Cole, Q.C., formerly M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth, Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport, died on the 5th inst., at 4, Glendower-place, South Kensington. He was born 2nd February, 1816, the second son of Captain George Cole, M.A., by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Captain Crozier, R.M., of Stramore. He was called to the Bar 1842, and joined the Western Circuit, on which he acquired considerable practice, and became eventually leader. In 1867 he was made a Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of his Inn. From 1862 to 1872, he was Recorder of Penzance, and from 1872 to the time of his death Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport. He unsuccessfully contested Taunton in 1868, but was returned for Penryn and Falmouth, in the Liberal interest, from 1874 to 1880. He acted as Treasurer for the Middle Temple in 1883. Mr. Cole married, 1846, Georgiana, daughter of Mr. John Stone, barrister-at-law.

### MR. JOHN HYDE.

Mr. John Hyde, of Creg, formerly of Castle Hyde, county Cork, D.L., and at one time High Sheriff, died on the 3rd inst., at his seat near Fermoy, aged eighty-one. He was eldest son of Mr. John Hyde, of Castle Hyde, by the Hon. Elizabeth O'Callaghan, his wife, daughter of the first Lord Lismore, and represented the ancient and highly allied family of Hyde of Castle Hyde. During the years of panic consequent on the Irish famine and the sales under the Encumbered Estates Court, the famous demesne of Castle Hyde, celebrated in Irish poetry as a valley unrivalled in beauty, was sold by Mr. Hyde for less than a third of its value.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. P. J. Smyth, who recently resigned his seat in Parliament on becoming secretary to the Loan Fund Board in Ireland, on the 12th inst., in Dublin, aged sixty-three.

Lady Letitia Louisa MacGregor, widow of Cortlandt George MacGregor, of Carisbrooke House, Isle of Wight, and eldest sister of the ninth Earl of Antrim, on the 5th inst., at her residence in Brighton.

Colonel the Hon. Charles Grantham Scott, second son of Thomas, second Earl of Clonmell, and maternal grandson of the second Earl of Warwick, on the 5th inst., at 79, Eaton-square, aged sixty-six.

The Rev. Christopher Whichcote, M.A., Rural Dean, Rector of Aswarby, and Vicar of Swarby, in the county of Lincoln, fifth son of Sir Thomas Whichcote, fifth Baronet, on the 4th inst., in his seventy-ninth year.

Lady Dulcibella Jane Wodehouse, only daughter of William, sixteenth Earl of Erroll, on the 10th inst., in her ninety-second year. The venerable lady married, in 1821, the Rev. Charles N. Wodehouse, and was left a widow in 1870.

Lady Louisa Cator, at her residence in Bryanston-square, on the 7th inst., in her ninety-first year. She was the second daughter of John, seventh Earl of Scarborough; and married, in September, 1825, the Rev. Thomas Cator, M.A., and was left a widow in August, 1864.

Dr. Henry Thomas Lanchester, at his residence, Park House, Croydon, on the 8th inst., aged forty-seven. He was chairman of the Finance Committee of the Croydon School Board, a governor of Whitgift Hospital, and chief of the medical staff of the Croydon General Hospital.

Mr. John Deedes, of the Inner Temple and South-Eastern Circuit, at his residence in Belgrave-square, on Sunday, at an advanced age. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple in April, 1826; was called to the Bar in November, 1829; was elected a Bencher of his Inn in 1863; and held office as treasurer during 1877.

The Hon. John Fraser, a leading member of the Legislature of New South Wales, aged fifty-eight. He was by birth an Irishman, and settled in Australia in 1840, where, after many years of usefulness, he was given, in 1874, a seat in the Legislative Council. He was a munificent benefactor to the town of Sydney, and contributed generously to its local wants.

Captain the Hon. Henry Holmes A'Court, R.N., third son of the present Lord Heytesbury, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Leonard Thomas Worsley Holmes, Bart., aged forty-three. He entered the Royal Navy in 1851, was employed in the China expedition of 1858-68, for which service he obtained the medal with clasp, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1881.

Dr. Herbert Davies, F.R.C.P., Consulting Physician to the London Hospital, on the 11th inst., in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was a Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge; a Wrangler in 1842; and, later, a Fellow of Queen's College. Dr. Davies had been a Censor of the Royal College of Physicians, an Assessor and Examiner in the University of Cambridge, and was for many years Lecturer on Medicine at the London Hospital Medical College.

Cluny Macpherson, of Cluny, chief of the Clan Macpherson, in his eightieth year. He was a Companion of the Bath, Colonel of the Inverness-shire Rifle Volunteers, and held many important offices connected with the town and county of Inverness. He celebrated his golden wedding two years ago. His eldest son is Colonel Donald Macpherson, commanding the 42nd Regimental District, and late Colonel of the Black Watch, and his second son is Colonel of the 93rd Highlanders.

Amelia, Countess de Salis, widow of John Francis, sixth Count de Salis, formerly in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, at her residence, Atherton-terrace, South Kensington, on the 8th inst., aged forty-seven. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. Christopher and Lady Sophia Tower, of Hantsmere Park, Bucks, married the Count on Feb. 11, 1862, and was left a widow in August, 1871. She leaves two sons and a daughter—namely, John Francis Charles, present Count de Salis, Henry Rodolph, and Catherine Sophia de Salis.

Mrs. A. K. Rollit, wife of the Mayor of Hull, at Thwaite House, Cottingham, on the 11th inst. She had greatly identified herself with the public work of her husband, and was universally beloved by all classes for the practical interest she took in the charities of the town. In the new Out-patients' Department of the Royal Infirmary, the gift of her father, the late Mr. Bailey, J.P.; in the Sailors' Orphan Asylum; and other benevolent institutions, she was greatly interested. The graceful manner in which she helped Dr. Rollit to entertain the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on their visit to Hull in October to open the Sailors' Orphan Bazaar (in which she took so active a part as to cause her last illness), gave the greatest public satisfaction.

## WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Our critical examination, a month ago, of the pictures at the Winter Exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours has not left much to be said upon this occasion. It was then remarked that while the figure-painters, especially Sir John Gilbert, President of the Society, and Mr. Carl Haag, with Mr. W. E. Lockhart, Mr. A. H. Marsh, Mr. Tom Lloyd, and Mr. John Burr, presented work of notable excellence, the predominant class of subjects was that of landscapes and wayside studies of the simple aspects of nature. Our selection is now made with regard chiefly to the interest of those delineations of incidents and characters in human life, which do not lose so much in black-and-white sketches of the subjects. We have already mentioned with due commendation Mr. Burr's kindly and humorous picture of "The Tired Nurse," where the baby in the cradle wakes up and cries while the young girl is asleep in her chair, and the mother comes home just in time. Mrs. Allingham's picture of a farmer's daughter, accompanied by a little child, bringing a pail of food to the pig-stye, is a scene of not unpleasing rusticity; and Mr. Glindoni's "Rent Day" is expressive of gloomy perplexities which just now beset the English agriculturist in many parts of the country. The charming lass whom Mr. Brewtnall has brought out into the blooming fields, "All on a Summer's Day," surrounded with the pleasant gifts of nature at that season, is a welcome personage on the walls of this Winter Exhibition, giving us fair promise of coming sunshine and sweet mild air, of renewed green leaves and fresh flowers, as delightful as in summers past. "Bob and his Grandfather," the very small boy intently watching the process of repairing the fisherman's net, on the sea-wall of a village along our southern coast, is a work of Mr. T. Lloyd's, which has considerable artistic merit. The girl with the story-book, perched on a high stool, pausing as she reads to ask herself whether the tale can be true, may have assumed a rather ungraceful attitude, but is a fine child nevertheless, and her intellectual powers will not be enfeebled by the dreamy indulgence of romantic fancy.



BOB AND HIS GRANDFATHER. TOM LLOYD.



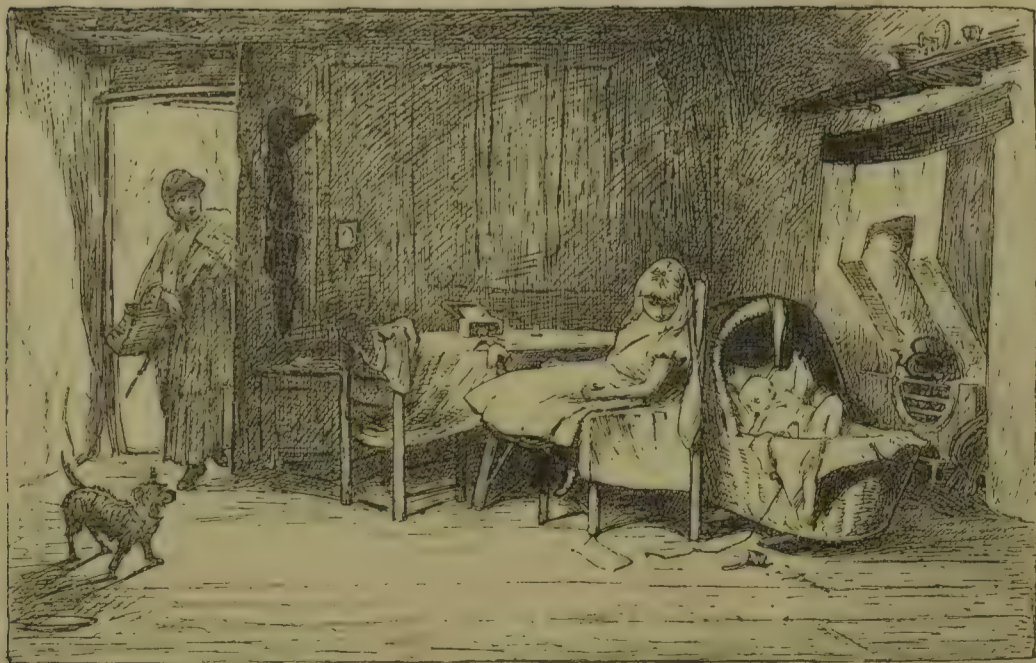
IS IT TRUE? J. H. HENSHALL.



RENT DAY. H. G. GLINDONI.



ALL ON A SUMMER DAY. E. F. BREWTNALL.



THE TIRED NURSE. JOHN BURR.



FEEDING THE PIGS. MRS. ALLINGHAM.



1. Miss Florence Treloar, Kate Greenaway Costume.  
2. Miss Ida Constance Bird, My Great Grannie, 1785.  
3. Miss Ethel Colls as Pierrette.  
4. Miss Mary Lloyd as Pierrette.  
5. Master and Miss Blackwood as Love Birds.

6. Miss Elsie Milman as Phyllis, from "Under the Window."  
7. Miss Josephine Arnold.  
8. Master Cecil Palmer as Baby Bunting.  
9. Miss Dorothy Biddle as a Normandy Bride.  
10. Master Martin as Hamlet.

11. Master T. Smith, Court Dress.  
12. Miss A. Richards as a Canadian Skater.  
13. Miss Violet Anson as a Marylebone Charity Girl.  
14. Master Douglas Leslie as Lord Chancellor.  
15. Miss Minnie Kynaston as a French Pâtissière.  
16. Miss Stella Phillips as a Canary.

TWELFTH NIGHT AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have for many years been in the habit of giving a juvenile fancy-dress ball, or similar entertainment, at their civic mansion soon after Christmas, but having it on Jan. 6 and heading the invitation "Twelfth Night" was the revival of an old custom, and a most appropriate one. The *four des rois* was never more fitly kept; for the little people were kings and queens of the occasion, and their unaffected enjoyment was a sight to make an old man young. Dancing began at the very reasonable hour of half-past six, and was to have ended at half-past eleven, but the charms of the last dance were so potent, and it went with such joyous *entrain*, that "God Save the Queen" was not played till twelve o'clock.

One of the prettiest sights of the evening was when Punch and Judy gave their time-honoured exhibition in the Saloon, and the children were grouped round in a large semicircle—the very little ones sitting on the floor in front, while bigger girls and boys were ranged behind, and at the back of all stood fathers and mothers with happy little creatures in their arms or perched on their shoulders.

Later on, there were dissolving views in the Egyptian Hall, but the principal sight to lookers-on was when the children walked in procession round that splendid saloon; and the chief pleasure was evidently the dancing, which was very brisk and general, thanks to the exertions of the kindly M.C.'s and of the Mistresses of the Ceremonies, who were distinguished by wearing a blue ribbon round their right arms. This latter was quite a new institution; and the ladies who fulfilled its duties were Mrs. Ernest Palmer, Miss Phillips, Miss Kimber, and the Misses Palmer, Puleston, and Allen.

The children's dresses were very pretty, the idea of many of those worn by the younger ones being taken from nursery rhymes and fairy tales. Master Cecil Palmer, the grandson of the Lady Mayoress, who said he was two years and a half old, was dressed in white fur as Baby Bunting, with an impertinent-looking little tail, prodigiously long ears, and a very innocent-looking weapon by his side, presumably a gun. Miss Maud Bushby and Miss Nellie Bone made very pretty Bo-Peeps, and Miss E. M. Lavington was Little Red Riding Hood. Sir William Charley's juvenile niece, Miss Maud Mackenzie, was simply Mr. Millais' "Cherry Ripe" who had stepped out of the frame. Sir Reginald Hanson's daughters were attired as Marylebone charity-girls, in white mob caps, with blue ribbons, white kerchiefs, and aprons adorned with blue-bows, and black stuff skirts. Miss Hetty Lewis was dressed as a village maid, in a light pompadour tunic and green stomacher over a green striped skirt, and had a cap adorned with wild flowers on her head. Miss Ethel Colls, in white satin and silver, with a long veil, made a pretty Pierrette. Master Douglas Leslie looked very quaint as a miniature Lord Chancellor, in gold brocade robe, spotless white bands, immaculate grey wig and spectacles. Mr. Sheriff Phillips was naturally proud of his little Stella, who was capably got up as a canary, the only one of those delightful song-birds present. Her dress down to her small shoes was all of yellow plush or velvet; she had a pair of wings that looked capable of flying, and her head-dress was a very good imitation of a canary's head, with beak and eyes all complete. A tiny brother and sister represented a pair of love-birds. Miss Ida Bird personated "My Great Granny" as she appeared in 1785, with powdered hair, and a gown of old brocade rich enough literally to stand alone.

Miss Ada Morris looked very pretty as Winter, with snow on her hair, swan's-down trimming on her soft white dress, snow-balls round the tunic, and bunches of holly and mistletoe giving the requisite touches of colour; and Miss Annie Richards as a Canadian was in white cashmere and swan's-down, with a pretty muff, some blue birds on her head and shoulders, and a pair of skates by her side. Master Ralph Truscott, grandson of Sir Francis Truscott, was very elaborately got up as Prince Eugène, in a court suit of the Queen Anne period, plum-coloured embroidered satin coat, white lace jabot, blue silk stockings, and powdered hair. Miss Ethel Halse, as Diana, wore a becoming dress of green cashmere, with silver ornaments, and a quiver full of arrows that might have done damage to over-susceptible hearts. Master H. J. Smallpage wore a very correct Marquis costume, dating somewhere about 1740, with claret satin coat, lace collar and ruffles, "buckled shoon," a powdered wig, and a black patch on his rosy cheek. The costumes, sketched by our Special Artist, must be considered representative. There were scores of others equally striking, and all the youthful wearers must from the experience of that happy evening look forward to their "next merry meeting" with the utmost pleasures of anticipation.

THE CHURCH.

The remains of the late Dr. Jackson, Bishop of London, were interred last Saturday in Fulham churchyard, in the presence of a very large number of prelates and clergy of his own and adjacent dioceses. The funeral service was read by the Archbishop of Canterbury. On Sunday in the churches of the metropolis mourning draperies testified to the feeling of sorrow for the loss of the Bishop, and funeral sermons were preached in St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, the Chapels Royal, and the other churches of London.

The Rev. W. Durst, Rector of Alverstoke, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Winchester Cathedral.

Dr. Vaughan, who was announced to preach on Sunday at the Temple Church was unable to do so owing to indisposition. The pulpit was occupied by Canon Spence.

The Church of St. Mary, Deane, has been reopened, after enlargement and restoration, the chancel having been lengthened and the cumbersome galleries removed.

The Rev. A. W. Callis, M.A., formerly Assistant Master in Cranleigh School, Guildford, has been appointed Head Master of King Edward VI. Grammar School, Wymondham, Norfolk.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been nominated to succeed Mr. J. R. Lowell, the American Minister, in the presidential chair of the Birmingham Midland Institute.

The Rev. Canon Cook, the editor of "The Speaker's Commentary on the Bible," has announced his intention, through failing health and the infirmities of age, of resigning his position as a Canon Residentiary of Exeter.

The living of St. Mary's, Kilburn, void by the preferment of the Rev. Charles V. Child to Christ Church, Cheltenham, has been conferred by the trustees on the Rev. Job Robertson, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Stroud-green, Hornsey.

The debt incurred in restoring the towers of Wimborne Minster having been fully discharged, it is now proposed to proceed with the restoration of the transepts, towards which the nucleus of a fund has been already promised.

At a meeting in favour of Church extension held on Monday afternoon, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumber-

land, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, it was announced that the amount already in hand is over £40,000.

Last week the Bishop of Chester consecrated Macclesfield old church, which has been undergoing restoration for eighteen months. The chancel and vestries have been restored, and the galleries taken down, at a cost of £3250. The remainder of the work is estimated to cost from £6000 to £8000.

The Bishop Jeanne Memorial Prize for 1884 has, with the approval of the Archbishop of York, been divided between the Rev. A. S. Newman, Curate of Emmanuel Church, Loughborough, and the Rev. H. A. Smyth, Curate of Aylestone, whose essays were decided to be of equal merit.

Earl Nelson presided on Tuesday evening at a meeting held in St. Saviour's Mission-room, Fleet-road, South Hampstead, to promote the building-fund of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Mansfield-road. The building-fund has received, among other donations, £500 from Mr. Regina's Plance, and £500 from Mr. George Bell.

A silver salver and a purse of ninety sovereigns have been presented to the Rev. J. Davey, by his pupils and friends, on the occasion of his resigning the Head-Mastership of the Grammar School at Coatham, Redcar, which he has held for more than fifteen years.—The Rev. A. M. W. Christopher, the Rector of St. Aldate's, Oxford, has been presented with a purse containing 110 guineas, and a handsome clock and vases, in recognition of his labours in the parish, extending over a period of a quarter of a century.—Testimonials have also been presented to the Rev. A. B. M. Ley, for twelve years Senior Curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth; to the Rev. E. G. Sandford, upon resigning the vicarage of Landkey, North Devon; and to the Rev. W. R. Wollen, late Curate of Olveston.

The Dowager Marchioness of Hertford has erected an elaborate reredos of alabaster and marble in Arrow church, near Leicester, to the memory of the late Marquis of Hertford.—A new font has been placed in the Church of St. Michael, Helston, which is said to be the finest work of its kind in the county of Cornwall. The bowl is of Beer stone, and the shaft of local serpentine.—A new lecturer has been presented to the parish church of Paul, near Newlyn, by a parishioner of the latter picturesque suburb of Penzance.—A fine five-light Munich east window has been placed in the church at Burgess Hill, illustrating the text, "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden." An inscription at the foot runs as follows:—"To the glory of God and in memory of Thomas Crundon, of Burgess Hill, this window was raised by his loving wife and children, 1884." The work has been designed and carried out by Messrs. Mayer and Co.

The London Corporation has granted fifty guineas to the Boys and Girls' Industrial Homes.

Lord Reay, as Rector of St. Andrew's University, has intimated his intention of delivering his inaugural address on Friday, the 30th inst.

The Manchester and Salford Councils have passed resolutions ordering a 2d. rate for the purpose of the Manchester Ship Canal. The rate will produce £24,000.

In the twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Kennel Club, which has been held this week at the Crystal Palace, 1600 dogs were shown, the display being the finest held by the society.

Admiral Henry Schank Hillyar, C.B., has been awarded the good-service pension of £300 a year, void by the death of Sir G. R. Mundy, Admiral of the Fleet.

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EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES BY THE PRESS.

The ATHENÆUM, Jan. 10, 1885.

"For years past there has been abundant need of an exhaustive work on English biography, like those which learned Societies, under Royal or national patronage, are issuing in Germany and Belgium. In England we hardly look to an "Akademie der Wissenschaften," or a Royal commission for a purely literary enterprise, even if it be one of national importance. It is to the exertions of a publishing firm and private man of letters that we owe the present noble undertaking. An examination of the first of the fifty volumes of which it is to consist, shows that the expectations which have been formed concerning it will not be disappointed. In fulness, in thoroughness, and in general accuracy, it leaves little or nothing to be desired. It compares very favourably with its two foreign models in most essential points, and in one, at least, it is distinctly superior. Neither the German nor the Belgian Dictionary indicates the sources from which the matter in the text has been drawn with equal completeness and precision. A careful bibliographical note is appended to even the shortest of the articles; and in some of the longer ones this note becomes nothing less than an exhaustive critical digest, the utility of which can scarcely be rated too highly."

The SPECTATOR, Jan. 10, 1885.

"We receive with most cordial welcome the first volume of Mr. Leslie Stephen's 'Dictionary of National Biography,' a work long needed, often contemplated, at least once commenced, but during the last 130 years never achieved. . . . The volume before us, though far from being perfect, is yet deserving of very high commendation, as being in most points far in advance of any yet attempted. No more competent editor could be found for such a work than Mr. Leslie Stephen, and the list of contributors shows that he has obtained the co-operation of men who have distinguished themselves in several departments of literary research. In his prospectus, the Editor has referred to the German and Belgian dictionaries now in progress, and has stated that it is the intention to provide a dictionary for our own nation worthy of taking a place beside them. . . . If the 'Dictionary of National Biography' continues as it has begun, it will not only be entitled to a place beside these dictionaries, but as much above them as they are above the two great French collections."

The PALL MALL GAZETTE, Dec. 24.

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## MUSIC.

The afternoon performances associated with the Monday Popular Concerts were resumed last Saturday, when the programme included Beethoven's septet for stringed and wind instruments, which was admirably performed by Herr Straus, Mr. Hollander, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Mann, Mr. Wotton, Signor Piatti, and Mr. Reynolds. It was given for the thirty-ninth time here on this occasion. Herr Straus was heard as a soloist in four movements from Bach's fourth sonata for violin alone (which he played with great success, although interrupted by the breaking of a string), and Miss Zimmermann in three of Henselt's charming pianoforte studies, and a piece by Scarlatti. Mr. Santley sang, with fine effect, Schumann's declamatory scene "Belshazzar," and two expressive songs by Miss Maude V. White, settings of words by Herrick and the Maquis of Montrose. At the second Monday Evening Concert of the year, Madame Essipoff appeared. This accomplished Russian pianist played a Prelude by Mendelssohn, a Nocturne by Chopin, a Mazurka by M. Godard, and another piece for the encore, with special grace and refinement. The lady's rare powers of bravura execution were very successfully displayed in the pianoforte part of Rubinstein's elaborate Trio in G minor (op. 15), the accompanying violin and violoncello parts having been worthily sustained, respectively, by Madame Norman-Neruda and Signor Piatti. This gentleman and Madame Essipoff were associated in Chopin's Introduction and Polonaise at the close of the programme, which included Miss M. V. White's expressive song, "Ye Cupids droop each little head," and Purcell's "Nymphs and Shepherds," charmingly rendered by Mrs. Hutchinson. Mr. Zerbiui was the accompanist on Saturday, and Mr. S. Naylor on Monday.

As already mentioned, Mr. John Boosey gave the first London Ballad Concert of the year on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 3, when a varied programme was effectively rendered by eminent performers. The first evening concert of 1885 took place this week, when the selection comprised some favourite national songs and popular modern pieces. Another afternoon concert is to be given next Wednesday.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby, gave the sixth concert of the fourteenth season during the week, when Haydn's "Creation" was the work selected for performance.

London musical activity has not yet quite recovered from the temporary lull that is usually induced by the prevalence of Christmas and New-Year entertainments; but signs are already apparent of a speedy return to the plenty and variety of musical performances by which the metropolis is distinguished during nearly all the twelve months.

The Queen has sanctioned the adoption of the *diapason normal* by her private band, and this will in future be used at the state concerts. It is to be hoped that the example will be universally followed, and that the uniformity of musical pitch so frequently urged will soon be an accomplished fact in England.

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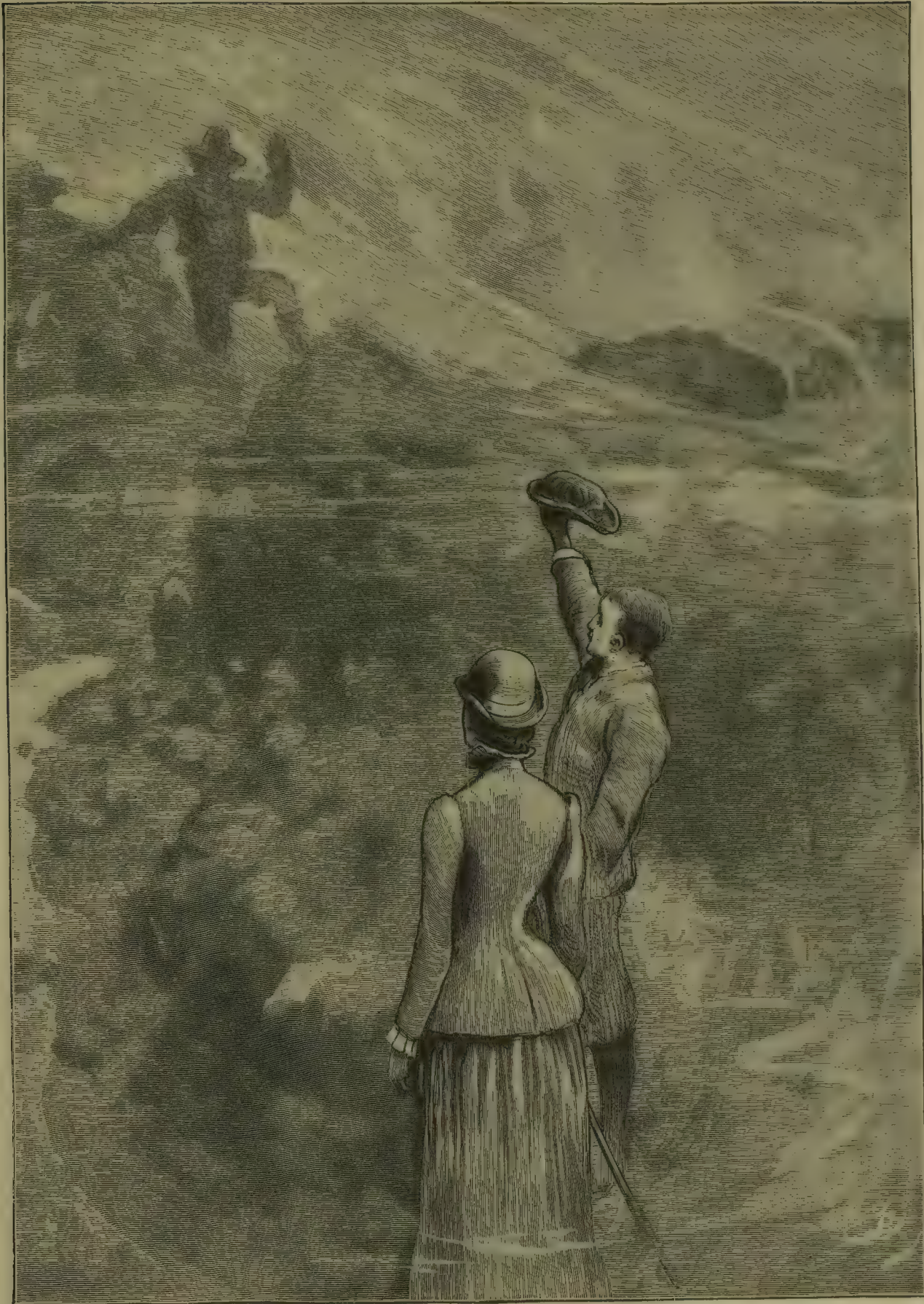
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BY W. E. NORRIS,

AUTHOR OF "MDLLE. DE MERSAC," "MATRIMONY," "THIRLBY HALL," &amp;C.

## CHAPTER V. IN THE CLOUDS.

All sorts of extravagant ideas passed through Vidal's head as he walked along the mountain-side with the girl whom he loved and whom he had known for barely three days. Every now and again the mist-wreaths parted, showing them some sombre peak towering high overhead or a gleam of grey water from beneath; then they were wrapped once more in a sort of white darkness, through which they could hardly distinguish one another's forms. They seemed so completely alone, so separated from the world and all its conventionalities, that Vidal, upon whom external conditions always possessed a strong influence, felt as if there would be nothing very strange in speaking his heart out and saying, "I love you."

But, underlying the impetuosity of his nature, there was ever a vein of common-sense, which had preserved him from the commission of many absurdities before then, and he had more reasons than one for knowing that the utterance of those three words must be preceded by a considerable period of reflection. Therefore he did no more than repeat them many times inwardly, and only said aloud: "So you are really going away to-morrow!"

"Yes," answered the girl with something like a sigh. "I am sorry. It is as if we had come to the end of the holidays, though we are going home."

"It is something to have a home to go to when holiday time is over," remarked Vidal.

"And have you no home? Oh, no, I remember you told me that you had rooms in London. That can hardly be like a home, I suppose. You said you had a mother, though."

"Yes; I am blessed with a mother, and also with a sister.

But we are three. I am glad to say that we are always very good friends when we meet; but it is doubtful whether we should continue to be so if we lived under one roof. So we don't live under one roof; and, in default of a home, I have to make the best of Duke-street, St. James's."

"Well," said the girl, after a short pause, "I suppose most people must be contented with second bests in this world, and ought to be thankful enough if they get as much."

"I don't agree with you in the least!" cried Vidal, with some warmth. "I think there is nothing so fatal to happiness as making up your mind to be contented with something less than what you want."

"But if you can't get what you want?—or if you don't quite know what you want?"

"If you don't know, you are in a bad way, I admit; but surely it ought not to be very difficult to find out; and then it depends almost entirely upon yourself, I believe, whether you get it or not. There are very few things, except good health, of which a man can say that it is impossible that he should ever gain them."

"Ah, a man—perhaps. But a woman is in a very different position. It is not always possible for her to control her destiny, and even if it were, she might shrink from consulting only her own interests."

"Are you speaking of yourself?" asked Vidal, abruptly.

Miss Irvine laughed. "Oh," she said, "my destiny is a very uncertain affair as yet, and at any rate I have this advantage over you, that I am quite satisfied with my home. I wonder whether you will ever see it. Polruth is rather out of the world; but numbers of people—quite ten families, I should think—come down every summer now for the sea-

bathing; and it is admitted that ours is the finest coast in England in point of scenery."

"I have been for a long time meditating a tour in Cornwall," said Vidal, with pardonable mendacity. "Perhaps I might be able to illustrate my theory of being able to do what I want to do by turning up in your neighbourhood some time in August."

"Oh, I wish you would!" cried Miss Irvine, displaying more frank cordiality than was quite agreeable to her would-be lover. "If you came in August, Mr. Heriot would be with us, most likely; so that we should be able to offer you that additional attraction. Do try to manage it. I wish we could give you a room; but I am afraid all the boys will be at home then. However, we could easily find tolerable quarters for you in the village."

She went on talking about Polruth and about Cornish manners and customs with a good deal of animation, hardly allowing Vidal to get in a word edgewise. Evidently she was desirous of avoiding the more serious subject which they had begun to discuss; and this excited her companion's curiosity, and made him determine to reintroduce it at the earliest opportunity. However, she spared him that trouble by recurring to it herself, after a time. They had reached a point near the Rigi Staffel, and, the veil of mist having lifted for a moment, were looking down upon a motionless sea of cloud, out of which dim mountain-tops rose like islands here and there.

"According to you," Miss Irvine began, abruptly, "one has only to wish for a thing with sufficient energy and one is pretty sure to get it. That may be so; but surely, without being at all heroically unselfish, one must be guided a little by what others wish. One's own happiness ought not to be the sole aim and object of one's life."

"I don't say that it should; although, as a matter of fact, happiness, present or future, is exactly what everybody does pursue. Of course, happiness admits of many definitions. Some people, I firmly believe, get it by simply satisfying their appetites; others find it in doing their duty, or in sacrificing themselves for the benefit of their neighbours."

"I can't think that anyone would sacrifice himself merely because he expected to be the happier for doing so. But perhaps a sacrifice might cease to be a sacrifice if it gave a great deal of pleasure to those whom one cared most about in the world."

"That would depend upon what it involved, I should say. But the fact is that we are at cross purposes, Miss Irvine. I was speaking generally, whereas you are thinking of some particular instance."

"No;—at least, I was thinking of something—but it doesn't signify," answered the girl, rather incoherently. "Ought we not to be going back?"

Vidal looked at his watch, and found that they certainly ought. They had but ten minutes in which to retrace their steps; and very soon the imprudence of indulging in day-dreams and propounding vague theories while walking through a fog was brought home to him. He did not like to tell Miss Irvine that he had utterly lost his bearings, but when he had spent a quarter of an hour in hurrying her hither and thither the admission was superfluous.

"Mr. Vidal," she said calmly, "have you the slightest idea of where we are?"

"If you insist upon the truth," answered Vidal, half laughing, "I must confess that I have not."

"Then hadn't you better shout until someone comes?"

It really seemed the only thing to be done. There was something rather humiliating in shrieking for assistance, and also in being lost upon a mountain which is traversed by two lines of railway, and sprinkled all over with hotels; but the awkwardness of the predicament that they were in was more apparent to Vidal than to Miss Irvine; besides which, he had just a faint hope of being able to stop the train, if he could make their whereabouts known.

This hope died away after he had shouted himself hoarse without eliciting any response, and he was beginning to feel as uncomfortable as he had ever felt in his life, when he was startled by a stentorian bellow, proceeding from some point only a few yards away, and immediately afterwards a figure loomed up through the mist, which proved to be that of a native, who had been sent up from the hotel to search for the wanderers. The train had left some time since, he explained; and as, unfortunately, it was the last one, the *Herschaft* had gone down in it. But he could take them down by some short cuts, and there was a boat from Weggis at seven o'clock, which they could easily catch, if the lady did not mind the walk.

It was only too plain that, whether the lady minded it or not, the walk would have to be undertaken, and Vidal's contrition was so deep and unfeigned that a far less amiable person than Miss Irvine must needs have pardoned him.

"It was not your fault," she said; "and I am quite accustomed to rough walking and wet weather. So long as we catch the boat, there will be no harm done."

Whether she realised the situation in all its bearings, Vidal hardly knew; but, for his own part, he was a good deal vexed, feeling that he had not only let slip the opportunity of saying many things to her which he would have liked to say, but that he had probably put in serious jeopardy the position that he had won in Mrs. Irvine's good graces.

Their guide was hastening down hill at a jog-trot which made conversation all but impossible; and Miss Irvine declined the young man's repeated offers of assistance, declaring that she was perfectly well able to take care of herself, and begging only that no time might be lost; but he took advantage, at last, of a short stretch of level ground to turn round and say, "I hope your mother will not be very angry with me."

To which she replied, "Oh, dear, no! Why should she be? She will not even be angry with me. My mother is very good-natured."

Vidal could but trust that the old lady might prove worthy of the character attributed to her; but he felt very ill at ease and ashamed of himself; and when, at length, they reached Weggis, weary, muddy and wet, it was a great relief to him to find only Heriot waiting for them on the landing-stage.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, it appeared, had been persuaded to go on to Lucerne by the last boat, and Heriot was too glad to see the truants back safe and sound to scold either of them; but Vidal, knowing the man, saw that he was more annoyed than he wished to show, and as soon as they were on board the steamer, he took occasion to apologise.

"I'm awfully sorry to have kept you standing about there in the rain, old man; but I didn't do it on purpose, you know."

"Oh, the waiting was nothing," Heriot said.

"I didn't give Miss Irvine that long walk on purpose either, as far as that goes."

His friend was silent for a minute or two, and then remarked: "Well; they are going away to-morrow."

"So that I shan't be able to do it again, do you mean?" asked Vidal, laughing.

"I mean that I am very glad they are going away," answered Heriot; and Vidal did not see fit to press him for an explanation.

## CHAPTER VI.

### SI JE VOUS LE DISAIS.

Mrs. Irvine was perhaps less particular or less suspicious than the generality of mothers. At all events, she did not seem to think that Vidal's heedlessness called for any blame; but, on the contrary, began to beg his pardon for having run away and left him in the lurch. "Mr. Irvine did want to set out in search of you," she said; "but, you know, if I had let him do that I should have had to go and look for him, and then somebody else would have had to look for me, and there would have been no end to it. So I persuaded him to come straight back; and afterwards I was particularly glad that I had done so, because we met the Skeffingtons at the table-d'hôte—do you happen to know General Skeffington?—such a nice man!—and he was very encouraging about poor Charley. Charley is my second boy, who has failed for the Army, poor fellow! General Skeffington says he isn't in the least surprised. I mean, he thinks that all these examinations are great nonsense, and that an officer ought not to be a bookworm. Fortunately, there is still the militia, so that we need not despair."

Mrs. Irvine had innumerable acquaintances, whom she utilised, or thought that she utilised, to assist her in heating the equally innumerable quantity of irons which she always had in the fire. The smooth things prophesied to her by General Skeffington and the prospects of the unlearned Charley occupied all her conversation until she bade Vidal good-night; and the young man felt that he had been let off cheaply.

The next morning, at eight o'clock, he was at the station to say good-bye to his new friends. Heriot, intending to break the journey at Bâle, had decided to leave by a later train. It was not without a certain sinking of the heart that our hero followed Miss Irvine, whose travelling-bag and cloak

he was carrying, across the platform. The three days' romance was at an end, he thought, sadly. Yesterday he had not been far from declaring his love; to-day it seemed impossible that he could ever have dreamt of doing so insane a thing. For what was he, or could he be, to her but a stranger in whose company a few hours had been spent, more or less agreeably—at best, one whom she might have learnt to like, if chance had thrown them together for a longer time?

They had to part now, like the mere acquaintances that they were. And then he thought how beautiful she was, and how, as a matter of course, others besides himself must be captivated by her beauty; and something seemed to tell him that she was reserved for a higher destiny than he could offer. So opposite are the influences exercised by a mountain-top and a railway station! As he helped her to arrange her paraphernalia, and mechanically uttered the commonplaces suitable to the occasion, Alfred de Musset's lines kept ringing in his head—*Si je vous le disais, pourtant, que je vous aime!* Did she understand at all? he wondered. And, supposing that she could be made to understand, would she be surprised, or angry, or only amused? At any rate, it was certain that no hint could be conveyed in the midst of all that hurry and bustle. He was obliged to get out of the carriage to make room for Mr. and Mrs. Irvine; and to them, too, some last words had to be spoken. The old gentleman roused himself to say that his clubs were the Athenæum and the Oxford and Cambridge, and that he hoped Mr. er—er—Ryder would look him up when he was in London; and then Mrs. Irvine broke in with,

"Oh, but Mr. Vidal is going to pay Cornwall a visit. Mr. Heriot, do you know that he talks of being in our parts in August?"

"Oh!" said Heriot, rather drily.

"Yes; and I was thinking about what rooms there were in Polruth; and I feel sure that old Mrs. Treweeke would be just the person. A most respectable old creature, and would do her very best to make you comfortable—lost both her sons in a mining accident, poor thing! so that one would be glad to do her a good turn; only perhaps you ought to lock the wine up, you know—just as a precaution, that's all. But I will make a point of writing to you about it. Have you got one of your cards? Duke-street, St. James's—thank you so much! And you'll bear in mind that Italian governess, won't you? Signora Lisetto, or Stiletto, or something like that—however, all particulars can be had on application to me. Good-bye—so glad to have met you! Good-bye, Mr. Heriot."

And now there was only time to repeat the same melancholy word to Miss Irvine and to catch her last smile and nod before the train began to move. Vidal stood looking after it with mournful eyes, and murmuring to himself, "*Si je vous le disais, pourtant, que je vous aime, Qui sait, brune aux yeux bleus, ce que vous en diriez?*"

He was roused by Heriot's voice, which sounded a little harshly, saying, "Come and sit down somewhere in the shade, Adrian; I want to talk to you."

"You say that as if you intended to give me a tremendous rowing," remarked Vidal, as he took his friend's arm. "Have I been misbehaving myself?"

"Ah, that is just what I don't know," answered Heriot; "and that is what I want you to tell me."

But as Vidal only laughed, without replying, the other said no more until they had passed out of the station and had found an unoccupied bench near the lake, when he resumed abruptly: "Well, how far has it gone?"

"I don't know what you mean."

"Oh, pardon me, my dear fellow, I think you do know. You and I understand one another pretty well at this time of day, and I am not going to make any apologies for my impertinence."

"Certainly not. But all the same, I don't know what you mean. In one sense—so far as I am concerned, that is—it has gone very far indeed; about as far as it could go. I don't mind telling you that; and, in fact, I should have told you, whether you had asked me or not. In another sense, it hasn't gone on at all; it hasn't begun."

Heriot stroked his beard and sighed. "I hope you won't go down to Cornwall," he said, presently.

"Why not? Can you give me any good reason why I shouldn't? I don't understand you. Look here, Heriot—you won't mind my asking, will you? Have you any—any feeling for her yourself?"

"I have such a feeling for her as a middle-aged man, who is dying of angina pectoris, may have for a beautiful girl upon the threshold of life," answered Heriot, quietly; and you must remember that it was I who took the responsibility of introducing you to her. As for giving you good reasons for letting a flirtation of three days drop now"—

"It has not been a flirtation," interrupted the younger man, eagerly. "Believe me or not, as you like, she is the only woman whom I have ever loved, and whether I have known her three days or three years is nothing to the purpose."

"Wellwell— But I can give you good reasons, nevertheless. To begin with—and, for the matter of that, I suppose we might end with it too; for it's painfully conclusive—you are not well enough off to marry."

"I have six hundred a year."

"That is what I say. You have six hundred a year, and stinginess has never been one of your defects. You know very well that it is all you can do to live upon your income as a bachelor. To bring up a family upon it would be so wildly impossible that I can't believe you have seriously contemplated such a thing."

It struck Vidal that this was taking time by the forelock with a vengeance. "I confess that I haven't given much thought to the family," he answered, with a slight laugh; "but as for my income, I hope it won't remain stationary. I have added to it a little already from time to time, and I mean to add to it in a more systematic way now, if I can."

"By writing?"

"Why not? Men have made money by writing before now."

"How many men?—and how much money? You know, I am not altogether ignorant of literary matters; I have written a little myself at odd times."

"But not novels."

"Not novels, certainly; still I know something of the experiences of novelists. It isn't altogether a question of merit; so I may say, without casting any reflection upon you, that the chances are very much against your ever making a living at that trade."

"Yet you recommended it."

"As being preferable to none; I know I did. I was sure that you could write what I should consider a good novel; but I can't answer for the opinion of the public, which pays. All I wish to point out is that the prospect is an uncertain one; and you yourself will admit that much."

"I admit that all beginners must be uncertain of success. But, Heriot, doesn't it occur to you that you are taking a great deal too much for granted? You talk as if winning Miss Irvine's love would be the easiest thing in the world—as if I had only to throw the handkerchief. It seems to me that you are as far from understanding her as you are from realising that poverty is only a relative evil."

"I venture to look upon poverty as a positive evil," said Heriot. "As for Clare Irvine—well, since we are alone, I will speak plainly and without regard for your blushes. You are very good-looking, my dear Adrian, and you are also clever and amiable; so that a young woman who should fall in love with you could hardly be accused of bad taste. I don't think it is taking too much for granted to assume that this particular young woman is liable to be attracted by what attracts others, and that is why I say that you are bound to consider consequences. The thing isn't done yet; just stop and think a little before you do it. And there's something more that I should like to say to you. I heard yesterday from Mrs. Irvine that Clare has it open to her to make an excellent marriage. It seems that in the course of their wanderings they fell in with a man named Wilbraham, whom I know a little, and who is a thoroughly good fellow in every way. He has the advantage of being rich and well connected, and I suppose no parents can be indifferent to such things. He proposed to Clare when they were at Rome, and although she began by refusing him, she afterwards seemed disposed to change her mind; and the long and the short of it is that he hasn't yet received his final answer."

"Oh, is that it?" said Vidal. "Now I understand."

He was thinking of what the girl had said to him the day before, and he shuddered at the idea that she was in danger of throwing away her life, to please a mother, whom, in his haste, he set down as greedy and scheming.

Heriot, who could not follow his thoughts, went on: "You understand the nature of the case now. She is just upon the point of accepting a man who will make the kindest and best of husbands, when, lo and behold! down drops a good-looking pauper from the clouds and sets to work to unsettle her mind. Don't you thing the good-looking pauper would do well to betake himself to Jericho?"

"I dare say I might think so if I were her father," answered Vidal; "but I am not her father—nor are you. Would you like to see her marry a man whom she doesn't love, because he is rich and may help her brothers on in the world? For I take it that that is the English of the matter."

"No," answered Heriot, "I shouldn't like that, and I doubt very much whether she would do it either. What I should like her to do would be to love the man. She certainly can't be very far off loving him or she wouldn't hesitate."

"I don't see that at all; but if it is as you say, she will have ceased to hesitate before I can meet her again. So that I am powerless to do her any harm—or good. If only I had known yesterday as much as I know now!"

"What would you have done?"

"I should have told her that I loved her. She would have refused me, without any doubt; but it is just possible that my speaking might, as you say, have 'unsettled her mind'; and that would have been something."

Heriot clasped his hands behind his head, stared up at the sky, and whistled a tune.

"Why do you do that?" asked Vidal, irritably.

"To keep myself from being so rude as to say what I think of you."

Vidal laughed. "Now, Heriot, that's humbug. The sort of generosity which you ask of me would be no generosity at all. It is quite comprehensible that you shouldn't wish me to marry Miss Irvine"—

"I don't see how you can marry her."

"Well, let us put things at the worst, and say that I can't. Then, according to you, I ought to stand aside and allow some other man to make her happy. I don't know whether I should be capable of such magnanimity if the case were to arise—I hope I should. But the case has not arisen; because I happen to know that this man Wilbraham cannot make her happy."

"How do you know anything about it?"

"From a few words that she let fall yesterday. I didn't understand her at the time; but I do now; and I tell you that if she gives way, it will be simply and solely because that infernal old mother of hers has persuaded her that it is her duty to sacrifice herself for her family."

The young man started to his feet, as he spoke, strode away for a few yards, then came back and threw himself violently down upon the bench again. "I wish to Heaven you hadn't told me of this, now that it is too late!" he exclaimed.

Heriot smiled. The truth was, that he had seen his friend in love before, and was not greatly moved by this display of agitation. "You are quite mistaken," he said, quietly. "Poor Mrs. Irvine doesn't deserve abuse. Like other mothers, she would be very much pleased if her daughter made a brilliant match; but she is not worldly or grasping, and Clare is as free to choose for herself as any girl can be. Hitherto she has not been embarrassed by a large field of choice. She has lived all her life down in the country, and this season at Rome has given her her first sight of the outer world. I wish she could have fancied Wilbraham; but, from what you say, I fear there is very little chance for him. It is a pity."

"Do you really think that?" asked Vidal, eagerly. "Do you think she will refuse him?"

"I don't think she would have spoken to you upon the subject if she had meant to accept him. But, setting him aside, I do wish, Adrian, both for your sake and for hers, that you would try to get over this fancy. You and she are not suited to one another; but I won't dwell on that point, because, of course, you wouldn't believe me. You will acknowledge, though, that, from a common-sense point of view, it would be a great deal better if you were not to meet again. You have no business to make love to her unless you see some prospect of being able to marry her; and you can't ask her to starve with you upon six hundred a year. Dive into the mountains and write novels, and forget that there is such a person as Clare Irvine."

"I fully intend to dive into the mountains and work like a nigger," answered Vidal, who had recovered his good humour; "but as for forgetting her, that is what I shall never do to the last day of my life."

Heriot, who had more faith in his friend's powers of oblivion than he thought it prudent to express, made no reply, and the subject was allowed to drop.

On the following day Vidal carried his hopes and anxieties up to Engelberg, there to labour and meditate until the wished-for time of his return to England should come. The repose and silence of that high-lying region, then just awakening out of its long winter's sleep, did him but little good; and, although he conscientiously worked a certain number of hours every day, there always remained a certain balance of time upon his hands, during which the want of companionship weighed heavily upon him. If anything could have intensified his love for Clare Irvine, it would have been the knowledge that he had a rival. During his rambles over rocky heights and slopes, where thousands of wild flowers were springing up between the patches of half-melted snow, he thought of her and of her only; he pictured her to himself yielding to the solicitations of inconsiderate parents and of a too unselfish nature; he was consumed with a feverish longing to hurry home after her, and hear the worst.

Nevertheless, he stuck to his resolution, and remained where he was, taking no small credit to himself for his strength of purpose in so doing. For, indeed, he believed himself to be

somewhat remarkable for strength of purpose. He had been quite sincere, and had imagined that he was speaking from experience, when he laid down the proposition that a man has only himself to blame if he does not obtain the object of his desires. He had pretty generally got what he had wanted, and had not looked as closely as he might have done into the causes which had led to that happy result. As a fact, moral strength did not happen to be his most striking quality. sanguine, easily elated, and easily depressed, he stood in constant need of sympathy, and was not one who could bear many failures or hold out for an indefinite time against difficulties. Yet (as Heriot had long ago found out) he was capable of distinguishing himself far above his fellows. Granted a first success, he might make himself heard of in the world. The few steps which he had already taken on the road towards fame had been tolerably long steps for a beginner. His essays, contributed to various reviews and magazines, and dealing chiefly with such aspects of modern life as lie upon the surface, had attracted a good deal of notice. They had been bright, clever, excellently worded, and had conveyed the idea that their writer possessed a wider and more profound acquaintance with his subjects than was actually the case. Now, he had written a novel, to which he had given the name of *Satiety*, in which he had satirised what he, oddly enough, fancied to be the prevailing characteristic of his generation. Of this work he secretly—perhaps unconsciously—expected great things. He had spoken, and even thought, disparagingly of it; but he hardly anticipated a disparaging verdict from the press or the public. And if it should prove—as why should it not?—to be the passport to that Tom Tiddler's ground in which successful novelists are popularly supposed to disport themselves, might not marriage be among the good things which it would bring within the reach of its talented author?

As he walked among those lonely heights, his love grew stronger and deeper. Hitherto he had lacked an object in life: now he had found one. In Clare he recognised at once his inspiration and his reward. Upon more mature reflection, he had admitted to himself the justice of much that Heriot had urged; but he resolved that, whether he might find it his duty to avoid Miss Irvine for a time or not, he would approach her as soon as he had the right to do so, and that for that end he would labour and live. The only deplorable part of the business was that it should be complicated with a Wilbraham.

(To be continued.)

The Spanish Consul-General in London has forwarded to King Alfonso £3600 for distribution amongst the sufferers by the recent earthquakes.

Dr. Gill, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal at the Cape, has applied to the Royal Society for funds necessary to obtain a Photographic Atlas of the Stars of the Southern Hemisphere. The Royal Society have intrusted the work (under the supervision of Dr. Gill) to Mr. C. Ray Woods, who is about to leave England for the purpose.

Mr. E. Corbett, British Minister of Rio, has been appointed to succeed Sir H. Rumbold as her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm; and the Hon. E. Monson, C.B., now British Minister at Buenos Ayres, will succeed Mr. Vivian at Copenhagen as her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

At the Royal Institution, Professor H. N. Moseley on Tuesday began a course of five lectures on "Colonial Animals: their Structure and Life Histories." Professor Dewar on Thursday began a course of eleven lectures on "The New Chemistry"; and Dr. Waldstein to-day (Saturday) begins a course of three lectures on "Greek Sculpture from Phidias to the Roman Era." The Friday evening meetings began on Jan. 16, when Professor Tyndall gave a discourse on "Living Contagion."

The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Captain Domenico Romeo, of the Italian brig Marietta, of Naples, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the shipwrecked crew of the William Jones, of Newport, which was abandoned at sea on Dec. 9, 1883, while on a voyage from Puerto Cabello to Liverpool. The crew of the William Jones were forty-eight days on board the Marietta, during which time they were treated with the greatest kindness, the master and owner declining to receive anything for their subsistence.

For competition at the Sixth Annual London Show of the Shire Horse Society, to be held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in the last week of February, prizes in money and cups are offered to the value of £616 5s. Mr. Walter Gilbey offers his "Elsenham" Challenge Cup, value 100 guineas, for the best animal in the show.—The prize-list, a good one, for the forthcoming meeting at Brighton of the Bath and West of England and Southern Counties Agricultural Association, which will be held in June next, has been issued from the offices of the society. There will be twenty-two classes for horses, and forty-four classes for cattle.

The year 1885 finds four English Judges still actively pursuing their judicial labours after attaining the age of fourscore years. They are Vice-Chancellor Bacon, who is in his eighty-seventh year; Judge Petersdorff, in his eighty-fifth; Judge Hulton, in his eighty-third; and Judge Bayley, of the Westminster County Court, also in his eighty-third year. For the first time, the Judges of the County Courts in England and Wales occupy, by virtue of her Majesty's recent Warrant under the sign manual, a special place in the Table of Precedence, where they are placed next after Knights Bachelors, thus displacing the Serjeants-at-Law. The Queen's Warrant, which bears date Aug. 4, 1884, further directs that the Judges of County Courts in England and Wales "shall at all times hereafter be called, known, and addressed by the style and title of 'His Honour,' prefixed to the word 'Judge,' before their respective names."

The London Society for the Extension of University Teaching has issued its prospectus of lectures and classes which will be held during the ensuing term (January to April) at twenty different centres in London. Amongst the new centres may be mentioned the Bank of England, where Dr. Waghorn is announced to lecture on electricity; and another new feature about the society's work this term is that a lady, Mrs. Bryant, is amongst the lecturers. Mrs. Bryant, it will be remembered, was the first woman to obtain the D.Sc. degree of the University of London, and she is to lecture at the Camden-road centre on "Moral Ideals, Ancient and Modern." Professor S. R. Gardiner will continue to give several historical courses for the society—this time at Dulwich, Highbury, and Whitechapel; and of the other lectures, Mr. J. Churton Collins's courses on different periods of English literature will be popular. At Whitechapel there are to be four sets of lectures, which will now be given in the rooms of the University Settlement in Toynbee Hall. Mr. Sedley Taylor is to be one of the lecturers here, his subject being "Schemes for Bettering the Relations between Labour and Capital." In addition to the regular lectures it is announced that the "University settlers" will organise reading parties among the students, who will also have the free use of a reading-room and reference library.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

R M (Liverpool).—We have not the book at hand to refer to, and, as you do not state the conditions of the problem, cannot answer your question.

C W P (Toronto).—Very neat, indeed; but rather too easy. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

F M (Prague).—The last I. L. N. has been dispatched to you. Thanks for copy of *Zlata*, to which we cordially wish *bon voyage*.

W B (Stratford).—Your last is good; and, if found correct, it shall have early honours.

A A B (Margate).—1. It is not possible to mate with King and two Knights against a King alone. 2. Two Bishops are stronger in an end game than two Knights.

H E A B (Watford).—In the ideal problem the King should be of some use, but "ideal" problems, as the late Mr. Lowe used to say of pawns, are not to be picked up in the street.

J K (Epsom).—Your second letter pleased us, your first did not. You should never let "cock-sure" of the inaccuracy, nor, indeed, of the accuracy, of a chess problem.

POLYANTHUS (Liverpool).—We cannot acknowledge even correct solutions through the post, and yours of No. 2127 is very wide of the mark.

P J (Broadmoor).—Thanks for good wishes. To what Australian problem do you refer?

REV. W A (Old Romney).—We never see the paper mentioned, so are not likely to be puzzled by the mistake.

ALPHA.—Please look at No. 2127 again. Your good wishes are cordially reciprocated.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2118, 2119, 2120, received from O H B (Richmond, Cape of Good Hope); of No. 2125 from W E Manby, Epsom, F and G Howitt (Norwich); F E Gibbins (Tilts), C Bolton (Tilts); Carl Stepan; of No. 2126 from New Forest, A L Ory, H E B Arnold, F and G Howitt, B H C (Salisbury); John Ken, Pierce Jones, Carl Stepan; of No. 2127 from G A Walker, T G (Ware), Jumbo, John Hodgson (Maidstone), W F R (Swansea), R Worters (Canterbury), B H C (Salisbury), William Davis, F F Pott, Carl Stepan; of the CHRISTMAS CHESS NUTS from T G (Ware), R Worters, Epsom, Enmo (Darlington), Pierce Jones, R L G, Carl Stepan, F F Pott, Henry J Eder, E Casella (Paris), Jupiter Junior, G Huskisson, H Lucas, N Cator, An Old Hand, A W Scruton, M O'Halloran, D W Kell, C S Cox, R Ingersoll, and Nerina.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2123 received from Hereward, E Casella (Paris), J Hepworth Shaw, R H Brooks, Jupiter Junior, Shadforth, J K (South Hampstead), H Lucas, Rev W Anderson (Old Romney), A W Scruton, Alpha, A L Ory, M O'Halloran, D W Kell, L Desanges, Z Ingold, D McCoy, C S Cox, G A A Walker, J O W Jumbo, Benjamin Hewitt, Epsom, H Ingersoll, L L Greenaway, A W Gmore, L Falcon (Antwerp), R L Southwell, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, W Hillier, Joseph Ainsworth, G W Law, A M Porter, T H Holdron, H Wardell, S Lowndes, B L Dyke, H E B Arnold, Hermit, S Bullen, C Oswald, G L Mayne, Aar n, Harper, H H Noyes, C W Milson, L Wyman, F and G Howitt (Norwich), W Dewse, H Blacklock, Otto Fidler (Ghent), C Darrah, A Karberg (Hamburg), W J (Lindman), B H C (Salisbury), F Butcherer (Dundee), T G (Ware), Enmo (Darlington), Pierce Jones, E London, F F Pott, I E G B (Hlympton), Laura Greaves (Shelton), C B N (H.M.S. Asia), R Worters, Tawced'emou-e, and Carl Stepan.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2125.

WHITE. 1. Kt to Q Kt 3rd 2. B to Q K 5th 3. Kt or B mates accordingly.

BLACK. K to K 7th (best) Any move

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2126.

WHITE. 1. Kt takes K P 2. Q to Kt 3rd 3. Q mates.

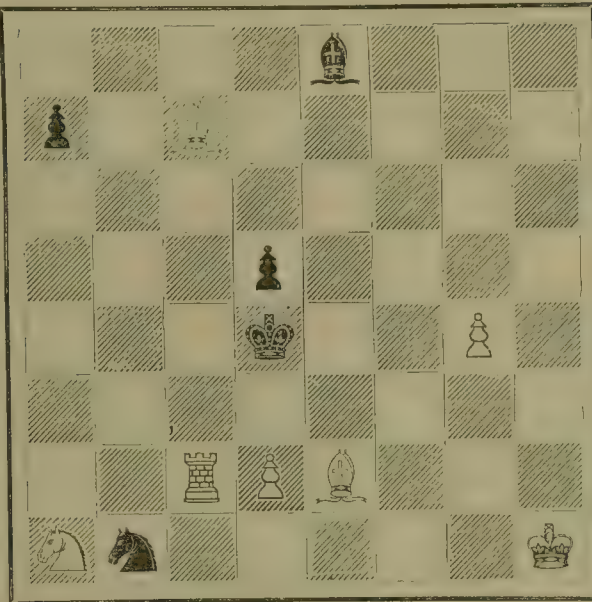
BLACK. K takes Kt Any move

If Black play 1. K to Q 5th, then follows 2. Q to Q B 3rd (ch), and 3. Q takes P, mate.

PROBLEM No. 2130.

By K. MAKOVSKY.

BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in a Correspondence Tourney organised by the *English Mechanic*. The notes appended are contributed by Mr. W. T. Pierce.

WHITE (G. H. Mainwaring). 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. Kt to B 3rd

BLACK (J. Pierce). 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to Q B 3rd 3. P to K Kt 3rd

Said to be unsound.

4. P to Q 4th 5. Kt takes P 6. B to K 2nd 7. B to K 3rd 8. Castles 9. P to B 4th 10. Q to Q 2nd 11. Kt takes Kt 12. B to Q 3rd 13. Q R to Q Kt sq

P takes P B to Kt 2nd Kt to B 3rd P to Q 3rd Castle 4 B to Q 2nd Q to B 2nd B takes Kt P to Q R 3rd

It is difficult to see the object of this move. This R, if played at all, should be placed on Q sq; but White's best move is apparently P to B 5th.

13. P to K 4th

Good; necessitating either a passed P, or leaving White with an isolated centre P.

14. P takes P 15. Q to K 2nd 16. B to K Kt 6th

P takes P B to Q 2nd P takes Kt B to Q 2nd P to Q R 3rd

Here White misses a chance—16. B takes Kt. B takes R; 17. Kt to Q 5th, Q to Q 3rd best (if 17. Q to Q sq, 18. B to K B sq, and if 17. Q to B 3rd, 18. R to K B sq, and wins); 18. Q to B 2nd, followed by 19. B to B 5th, &c.

16. Q to B 4th (ch) 17. Kt to Kt 5th 18. P to K R 3rd 19. B to Q 2nd 20. B takes K R P

Inviting, but hardly sound.

A neat position by Mr. J. Jespersen, of Copenhagen. White: K at Q R sq, Q at K B 5th, Kts at K Kt 7th and K R 3rd. (Four pieces.) Black: K at K R 5th, Kt at K 5th, Pawn at K Kt 4th. (Three pieces.) White to play and mate in three moves.

Our Problem this week is quoted from the *Smetzer* of Prague, one of a trio of papers in that city which devote some space to chess. The other two are the *Zalack* and the *Humeriste Lisky*, and to these must now be added a fourth, the first number of which has just come to hand. The last is named the *Zlata Praha*. It is beautifully illustrated, and contains an excellent chess department, edited by M. Francois Moucka.

M. Francois Moucka's energies must be fully exercised at present. Besides his editorial labours, he discharges the duties of honorary secretary of the Bohemian Chess Club, in Prague, an association which has recently been installed in new and commodious quarters at the Black Horse Hotel. The installation was marked by a banquet, attended by all the chess amateurs of Prague and by many from a distance. The toasts included the "Prosperity of the Bohemian Chess Club"; the health of the president, M. the Snich; the "Chess Press"; the "Bohemian Problem School"; and the memory of Paul Morphy, "the most celebrated chessmaster of all nations," whose likeness, painted by M. Kotre, adorns the walls of the club-room. The health of the host of the Black Horse, M. A. Cifka, brought the toasts to a conclusion. We are requested to state that visitors to Prague will be cordially welcomed at the Bohemian Chess Club.

The *English Mechanic* announces a problem tourney, and provides four

prizes for the competition. The problems to be sent in before March 1 next, and must be original direct mates either in two or in three moves. A solution tourney is also announced, for which suitable prizes are provided.

A match was played on the 5th inst. at 107, Cannon-street, between the Greenwich and Railway Clearing House Chess Clubs, which resulted in a victory for the former by 54 points to 38. The latter score included two games against Greenwich absentees. On the 7th inst. the Athenæum defeated Leytonstone by six points to two.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 24, 1882), with a codicil (dated Jan. 21, 1883), of Mr. Jesse Gouldsmith, late of Rodwell Hall, Trowbridge, Wilts, who died on Nov. 20 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Matthew Henry Devenish, George Llewellyn Palmer, and Joseph Charles Kennerley, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £133,000. The testator gives all his household furniture and effects, carriages and horses, to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Gouldsmith; £10,000 as his son Charles Cecil on attaining twenty-one shall appoint; his freehold mills and certain cottages and land at Trowbridge, with all the engines, standing and movable machinery, to his nephews, William Alfred Gouldsmith and Jesse Devenish Gouldsmith, if they have attained twenty-one at his decease; and legacies to his executors, cashier, and bandmaster. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, to pay the income to his wife, for life; at her death he leaves £15,000 to each of his said nephews, and the ultimate residue of his property as his said son shall appoint.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of the county of Edinburgh, of the trust settlement (dated May 2, 1872) of Mr. Thomas Scott Anderson, Writer to the Signet, formerly of Atholl-place, Edinburgh, but late of Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, who died at Bournemouth, on Sept. 14 last, granted to Mrs. Hannah Lowthrop or Anderson, the widow, and Archibald Anderson, the son, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 15th ult., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £77,000.

Mr. Ely Thomas Dyson, late of Brian Royd, in Greetland, Halifax, Yorkshire, died on Nov. 17 last, a bachelor, without parent and intestate, and on the 4th ult. Letters of Administration of his personal estate were granted to Mrs. Mary Harriet Wheelwright, the natural and lawful sister, and only next of kin; the declared value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £61,000.

The will (dated Sept. 12, 1873) of Mr. Benjamin William Benson, late of No. 2, St. Leonard's-terrace, Chelsea, who died on Nov. 14 last, at Brighton, was proved on the 24th ult. by John Cashmore, the surviving executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £55,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to the London Hospital, Mile-end-road; the Jews' Infant School, Commercial-street, Whitechapel; the Deaf-and-Dumb Asylum, Kent-road; the Jewish Society for the Aged and Needy; the Society for the Indigent Blind of the Jewish Persuasion; and the Jews' Orphan Asylum, Tenter-ground, Goodman's-fields; £10,000, upon trust, for his sister Mrs. Marinda Solomons, for life, and then for her two daughters, Isabella and Annette Matha; £3000 to his sister Mrs. Matilda Rosenberg; £5000 to his brother Charles Solomons Benson; and legacies to nephews, nieces, and others. As to the residue of his property, he leaves one half to his sister Mrs. Marinda Solomons, and the other half between his brothers and sisters.

The will (dated April 7, 1884), with two codicils (dated June 13 and Sept. 23 following), of Mr. Edmund Burke, late of No. 85, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, barrister-at-law, who died on Nov. 10 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Mrs. Harriet Burke, the widow, William Adey Russell Pavier, and Thomas Addison Negus, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £17,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the Barristers' Benevolent Association, the Cottage Hospital, Walsall, near Birmingham; the Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Boys, of which William Williams is secretary, and the London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, Upper Avenue-road, Regent's Park;—his leasehold residence, Avenue-road, all his furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses and carriages, and £2500, to his wife; and some other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, for his wife, for life or widowhood; and on her death or marriage again, it is distributed in legacies of various amounts, principally to his wife's relatives.

The will (dated Aug. 14, 1881), with a codicil (dated Nov. 5 following), of Mr. Henry Arthur Beaumont, late of No. 6, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, who died on Nov. 29 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Henry Forman and Mrs. Eliza Beaumont, the widow, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £37,000. The testator bequeaths £5000 to Sarah Sherwood, the sister of his wife; and legacies to his sister, late partners, niece, god-daughters, executor, and a clerk. The residue of his estate he gives to his wife.

The will (dated Jan. 26, 1882) of Mr. Hugh Hamersley, J.P., D.L., late of Pyrtan, Oxfordshire, who died on Nov. 2 last, at Southsea, was proved on the 12th ult. by General Robert Newton Philips and Herbert Edlmann, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £27,000. There are various bequests and provisions in favour of his wife and children; and as to the residue of his property, the testator leaves one third to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Gertrude Ann Holmes Hamersley; and two thirds between his children by his late wife (excepting his son Edward Samuel), and the children of his deceased son, Arthur.

The will (dated May 31, 1872), with a codicil (dated March 13, 1884), of the Right Hon. Edward Mostyn, Baron Mostyn, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Merioneth, late of Mostyn Hall, Flintshire, who died on March 17 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Colonel the Hon. Roger Mostyn and the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Wynne Mostyn, the sons, two of the executors, the personal estate being sworn at a nominal sum. The testator gives all that he may die possessed of to his wife, the Right Hon. Harriot Lady Mostyn, absolutely.

The three English Masonic charitable institutions, which are supported by the voluntary contributions of lodges, chapters, and members, together with contributions from Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, and other Masonic bodies, received, to the last day of the year recently closed, £48,747. Of this amount the Benevolent Institution, which grants annuities to aged Masons and Masons' widows, received £19,821; the Girls' School, £14,928; and the Boys' School, £13,993. During the last nine years, the Benevolent Institution has headed the list six times; and, with the exception of last year, when the Boys' School, by an extraordinary and special effort on its behalf, received over £25,000, has succeeded this year in obtaining the largest amount ever received in one year by any of the three institutions. In the same year the Board of Benevolence, which meets once a month, voted £9252 to indigent Masons of all nationalities, and the widows and orphans of deceased Masons; but in doing so they exceeded the income of the fund of benevolence by about £2000, for which sum they had to draw on the capital of the fund.



THE NILE EXPEDITION: A COLUMN OF TROOPS STARTING ACROSS THE DESERT.

## THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

## SECOND NOTICE.

As far as we know, Gainsborough, up to the time of his first removal to Bath, in 1754, on Philip Thicknesse's invitation, had given nearly the whole of his time to landscape painting; and in the pursuit of this branch of the art he had acquired an accuracy of eye and a love of detail hardly inferior to the Dutch masters, whose works he appreciated so highly. This care we find expended upon Mr. Heseltine's exquisite landscape (51), which is worthy of something better than to be called "A Study." A storm has just passed over the scene—the hurrying dark clouds still cover the horizon, but along the foreground of the picture the light is creeping, throwing out in strong relief the old oak, with flowers and moss about its trunk. In importance, this little study cannot compare with "The Harvest Waggon" (33) or with the large landscape, with figures and cattle (54), painted for Wiltshire, the Bath and London carrier—a man of both taste and means in spite of his humble pursuit, and a steady supporter of Gainsborough. In both of these the artist's love of nature is as apparent as his knowledge of animals; the old white horse in the former picture giving proof of his care and sympathy. In fact, Gainsborough as a painter of dumb animals has scarcely met with the appreciation he deserves; but anyone who will study the dog in the child's arms (173), the horses ploughing (133), the bright and animated farmyard group, seated in a woodland glade (124), and the Pomeranian dog and puppy (113), will recognise at once the man who appreciated and sympathised with animal life in all its forms. To return to Gainsborough's landscapes, the sight of those collected by Sir Coutts Lindsay will effectually dispose of the claim raised on behalf of Turner as the originator of the "emotional landscape." In the wholly un-English-like scene (54), we have more a reminiscence of Berghem than an original inspiration of Gainsborough; but, unless we are altogether mistaken, this work must belong to a period before the artist had found in the intimacy of De Loutherbourg the encouragement necessary to throw away the traditions of the Dutch school, and to lay the solid foundation on which English landscape painting has been established. The camera obscura exhibited in the East Gallery is another indication of Gainsborough's constant efforts to obtain luminous effects, which he was able subsequently to transfer to canvas. The idea was probably suggested to him by De Loutherbourg's "Eidophusikon," but on this we may have occasion to say a few words on some future occasion. For the present, we will leave the subject of Gainsborough's landscapes, merely adding that it is the record of an eye-witness of his life that he used to make models, or rather thoughts, for landscape out of the most unpromising materials. In the composition of his designs, he would arrange coal or cork for his foreground, make his middle-ground of sand and clay, bushes of mosses and lichens, and set up distant woods of brocoli.

In passing to Gainsborough's portraits, we find ourselves in the society of one who was not the fashionable painter of his day. Professional beauties and the leaders of society went, for the most part, to Reynolds; and, although some few may have desired to have their personality interpreted by both artists, the instances were few, and the consequence is that it is not always easy to establish the identity of Gainsborough portraits, and in the task the catalogue does not help us. For example, two of the loveliest and most finished heads are "Mrs. Walker" (39), in a black lace dress trimmed with blue ribbons, and "Mrs. Carr" (21), a small picture executed with as much care as a miniature, about whom we know nothing. These two works, however, suffice to show how much wider was Gainsborough's range than Reynolds', of whom it was said, not quite justly perhaps, that he could not paint a portrait of less than life size. "Mrs. Fitzherbert" (10), with her rich brown hair falling over the gauze which covers her shoulders, seems to be in the act of listening to the painter's last compliment or witty story. "Mrs. Minet" (5) has the face of a somewhat weak woman; and if we are not mistaken, the lady (name unknown) (85) lent by Mr. Louis Huth, can be none other than Mrs. Minet somewhat advanced in life and grown more portly. "The Countess of Sussex and Lady Barbara Yelverton" (35), the mother in white silk and the daughter in white muslin, form a charming group; and one would be glad to know something of two such attractive persons as the one is and the other promises to be—and about whom contemporary history, which at that time was made up of gossip, is singularly silent. Lady Sussex, who had married a great-grandson of Charles II., was a Miss Hall. The second Earl of Sussex's father, a man of retired habits, lived the greater part of his time at Easton Mauduit, in Northamptonshire, and got together a good many portraits of living artists, English and foreign. But there would appear, from comparing this picture with another (72), to be some confusion between two bearers of the title, as there is little in common between the faces. With the exception of the picture of the painter's two daughters (91), the only other similar groups are those of the "Misses Cruttenden" (61), of the "Dehany Family" (176)—in which Gainsborough seems to have for once allowed himself the satisfaction of painting in as brilliant colours as ever his rival Reynolds could boast; and that of "Lady Eardley and her daughter" (31), a mass of white drapery—yet full of the richest colour. The mother is standing beside a column on

which she has for a moment stood her child—and the artist seems to have caught the moment when the child's surprise is being reflected back in the mother's pride. Among the ladies not already mentioned, Anne Luttrell, afterwards Mrs. Horton, and finally Duchess of Cumberland, will attract attention as having been the lady who was the immediate cause of the passing of the Royal Marriage Act. There are two portraits of this lady, a small one (25), in which, apart from the hands and hair, there is little to strike one's notice; the other, life size (97), which realises more accurately Walpole's description of her bewitching manner and face. Portraits of both her husbands are also in the gallery, "Mr. Horton" (159) and "The Duke" (26), who modestly occupies about one third of the space assigned to his predecessor. A far more interesting personage in every respect is "Mary, Duchess of Montagu" (28), grand-daughter of the first Duke of Marlborough, in whose face (although the colour seems somewhat faded) there is great dignity and self-control. The dress, which is of red silk covered with black lace, is admirably executed, and the whole pose of the work is so good that it is not surprising to learn that the painter himself regarded it as a success. Of the famous portrait of "Miss Linley," afterwards Mrs. Sheridan, there is only the original study in bistre (42), but it shows with what care Gainsborough could at times give to his work. How from such minute studies he succeeded in producing his portraits is not exactly known, but we have the testimony of a contemporary that "Gainsborough painted portraits with pencils, on sticks full 6 ft. long. He placed himself and his canvas at a right angle with the sitter, so that he stood still and touched the features of his picture exactly at the same distance at which he viewed his sitter."

We can do no more than enumerate the other gems of the collection. "Lady Sheffield" (47), in a large hat and blue dress; "Mrs. Basset, afterwards Lady De Dunstanville" (59), one of his most delightful in delicate colouring; "Madame Le Brun" (63), the famous singer and prima donna, worthy to be placed beside "Mrs. Grace Elliott" (110), celebrated alike for her beauty and her many "adventures"; "Lady Dudley" (75), wife of "Parson" Bate; "Gainsborough's Younger Daughter" (87), who appears again with her sister (91); "Lady Mary Bowly" (96), as if about to speak; "Lady Margaret Lindsay" (160); "Mrs. Meares" (166) and her sister, "Mrs. Villebois" (186), the daughters of Sir Benjamin Truman. Of the men, whose portraits are included in this collection, we shall speak on another occasion.

## NEW BOOKS.

Ten thousand pities is it that there cannot be discovered any sort of index attached to the two large volumes entitled *Narrative of a Journey from Herat to Khiva, &c.* by Captain James Abbott (W. H. Allen and Co.); and the omission was the less to be expected, as the work is a third edition of a very interesting account published nearly fifty years ago; so that there has been plenty of time to prepare an index, which would have been especially useful to readers or reviewers who, having a sufficient general recollection of the original publication, or of the second edition, published before the Russian conquest of Khiva became an "accomplished fact," would require simply to know at what page of which volume they would find such statements, predictions, warnings, and comments, as the course of time and events has rendered of special importance. Let the presence of a map, or of maps and of appendices, however, be at once and most gratefully acknowledged, and let the preface which ushers in this third edition meet with similar acknowledgment. That the publication is timely, too, must be cordially allowed; and that it is of great interest and value, for purposes of comparison between past and present, is not to be denied. But, after all, the volumes are chiefly attractive as a record of arduous duties performed at great personal risk and with no little personal suffering. An orthographical exercise, moreover, is provided by the spelling of the foreign words; so spelt that quite old friends appear almost unrecognisable in a kind of fancy-dress costume. Our familiar Turcoman, for instance, leaps forth as Toorcumun; from which an argument may be deduced in favour of those etymologists who would derive the vulgar "rum'un" from the classic "Roman." It was in the last month of the year 1839 that our author "quitted Herat in progress to Khiva"; and the changes wrought during the lapse of time, therefore, give to his narrative a piquant flavour of historical romance. Of human nature the author's experience was most astonishing and gratifying, though hardly credible: "the good," he says, "was never eclipsed by the evil," in spite of what the famous Greek sage has left on record concerning "the majority"; he declares that amongst "the Russians" he "met goodness everywhere," which sounds like mockery; and "in my own country, and amongst my own people," he continues, "I saw this goodness in its noblest dress." Should Judæus Apella or any other unbeliever hereupon stop his ears, let it be urged in our author's favour that his remarks apply to a state of things which he found existing when the world was nearly fifty years younger. But, for all his love of the Russian people, our author calls upon us with fervour and vehemence to be up and doing against that ambitious Russia which, since he first published the account of his mission, has made gigantic strides, and, in twenty-five years, marched fifteen hundred miles upon India.

Very little or no information is supplied about the origin of *Memorials of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd*: edited by his daughter, Mrs. Garden (Paisley: Alexander Gardner); nor has the volume that index which so greatly enhances the worth of such works. On the titlepage there is not any date of publication, and to the preface, contributed by Professor Veitch, there is again no date. The volume, then, might be simply a republication but for little bits of internal evidence showing that, at any rate in its present form, it is not many months old. However, old or new, it is a very readable book, and will call up before the reader's mental vision such a portrait of the tuncful "shepherd" as will create some surprise, and prove him to have been a very different person from the superior sort of buffoon, half clever boy, half silly man, altogether coarse-grained, whisky-drinking egotist, which is the idea very often suggested of him by the conversations in the once celebrated but now very generally depreciated "Noctes." The very likeness of the "shepherd" on the frontispiece, with the facsimile of his handwriting, is enough to upset preconceived opinions of the pastoral, uneducated son of the Muse: he looked and wrote, so far as his calligraphy is concerned, noticeably like a gentleman; and "Christopher North," of whom a likeness is given also, was not nearly so gentleman-like in exterior, if the rough sketch may be depended upon, as the "shepherd." That Hogg was egotistical to the height of sublimity is plain from the "memorials"; but it was an ingenuous egotism, not unpardonable or unnatural in one who was supposed by the superstitious to be literally "descended from the fairies." Even Lockhart would probably have handled the "shepherd" less roughly after death, if the "shepherd" himself had not been so ill-advised as to publish his "Domestic Manners and Private Life of Sir Walter Scott."

We are to have a Japanese colony, it appears, at Knightsbridge, on the ground belonging to "Humphrey's Hall," so that *Nine Years in Nippon*: by Henry Faulds, L.F.P.S. (Paisley: Alexander Gardner), is a peculiarly opportune volume, containing "sketches of Japanese life and manners." The book has no index, but, on the other hand, it has many more or less useful and instructive, as well as exceedingly funny, illustrations. Perhaps it is quite as well that the author was "obliged to omit, most reluctantly, a large section in which" he "intended to give some account of the religious and moral systems which prevail in Japan"; since, according to "travellers' tales," whatever may be the case with the religious system of Japan, the "moral" system resembles, as it were, the snakes of Ireland: in fact, there is not any, but an immoral system prevails instead. Nevertheless, the author promises or threatens to "expand" his "notes on those subjects into a separate volume," if only his present "work succeed in finding a moderate measure of public approbation"; and as that condition is pretty sure to be fulfilled, we shall soon know all about the Japanese moral system. It is to be hoped that the account will be thoroughly "fit for publication," as the present volume undoubtedly is; although even here the author could not, of course, leave altogether unnoticed that "social evil" which is quite an institution in Japan. The length of time—nine years—over which the author's experience extends, invests his work with a trustworthiness beyond that of the mere tourist, on whom we have had to depend, to a considerable extent, for our knowledge of a most interesting country and nationality; and it is not surprising to find him differing now and then from some previous describer of Japan and the Japanese, such as Miss Bird. He informs us, too, that the newspapers perpetuate a blunder by printing "hari kiri," instead of "hara kiri," which is genuine Japanese for the somewhat chivalrous but disgusting ceremony called in English "the happy dispatch." Furthermore, the author's profession, which is that of a surgeon, was of assistance to him, as it nearly always is to aliens seeking to know the actual life of those among whom they sojourn; and the author seems to be a gentleman of very sound sense and views. Here is a remark of his, which may be commended to the notice of the Alpine Club: "One who wishes to admire a great mountain," says he, "must remain below. The very worst use you can put it to is to climb it" (p. 107). Verily, a Daniel come to judgment.

The second annual meeting of the subscribers of the Actors' Benevolent Fund was held yesterday week at the Lyceum Theatre, Mr. Bancroft presiding. Mr. C. G. Compton, the secretary, read the report and balance-sheet for the past year, according to which the receipts were £3905, and the relief and loans afforded £2241. Funds have been invested to the amount of £2000.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The next Royal book will come from the pens of the two sons of the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor and George. It will be in two large volumes of 500 pages each, and will be profusely illustrated with pictures and maps. During their voyage round the world each of the young Princes kept his diary up to date most religiously, and upon these daily entries, written on board, on horseback, and in tents, the two volumes will be based. The Rev. J. N. Dalton, who accompanied the Princes, has, we believe, made important additions from his own diary, and has revised the sheets himself. The two volumes will probably be ready in April."

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J. SYDNEY DAVEY, Master of Mr. Davey's Harriers.

Hillmore, Taunton, Somerset.

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Cliff House, Atherstone.

May 6, 1882.

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From Major J. M. Browne, Master of South Staffordshire Hounds.

Forseway, Lichfield, Oct. 17, 1879.

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Yours faithfully, J. M. BROWNE.

From Lieut.-Col. H. Leach, Corston, Pembroke.

April 1, 1884.

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HENRY LEACH, Master of S. Pembroke Foxhounds.

From E. R. Sworder, Esq., Barham Court, Canterbury.

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E. R. SWORDER, Master of East Kent Hounds.

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T. WALTON KNOLLES, Master of South Union Hunt (Ireland).

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BURTON R. P. PERSSE, Master of Galway County Foxhounds.

Posen, Prussia.

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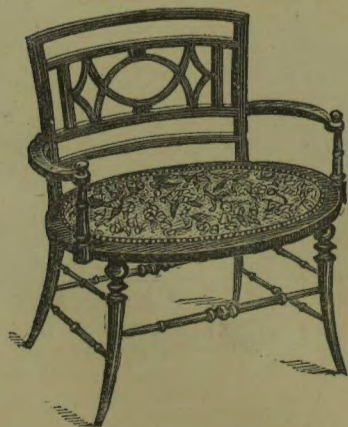
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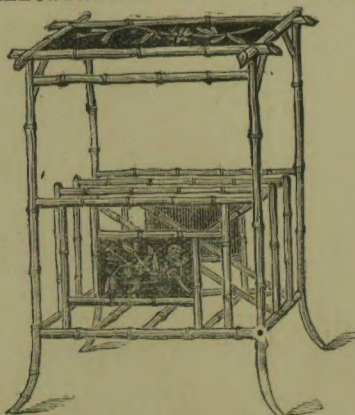
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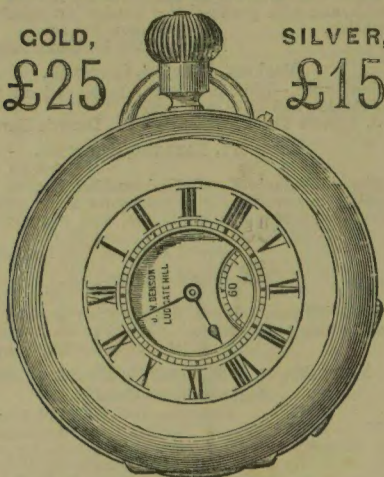
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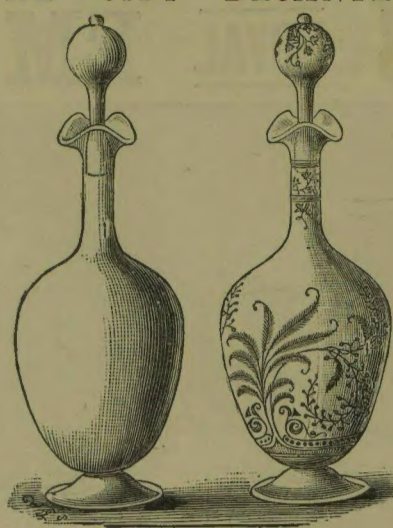
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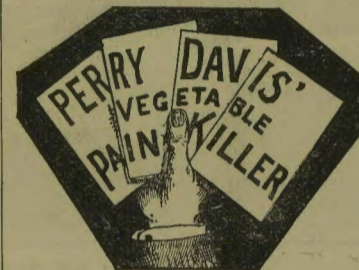
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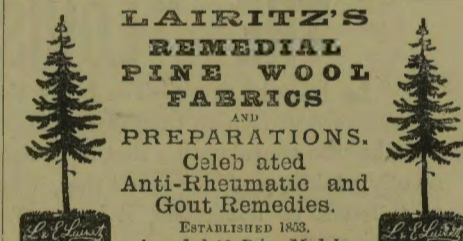
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